هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Sunday, colder and fair. LONDON: Saturday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 1-3 (34-37). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 8-12 (45-54). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. —4-0 (25-32).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I £14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	35 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,852 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3-4, 1979 Established 1887

Italy Communists Are Prepared for A Settlement Bid

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP) — Italian Communists said today their entry into the government was a necessity but voiced willingness for new efforts to try to settle the conflicts that led to the fall of Christian Democrat Premier Giulio Andreotti's Cabinet.

The Christian Democrats also sounded ready for some concessions and offered to renegotiate the government's program and structure, but held fast to their refusal to grant the Communists Cabinet posts.

The leaders of Italy's two largest parties presented their views in separate meetings with President Sandro Pertini, who wound up two days of political consultations over appointing a new premier-designate.

Presidential sources said the 82-year-old Socialist president planned to summon Mr. Andreotti tomorrow to ask him to try to succeed himself. Mr. Andreotti, 60, a widely admired politician, has headed two governments in succession since 1976 through his deft dealing with the Communists.

Outcome in Doubt

The immediate attempt of the new premier-designate will be to revive the five-party alliance, including the Communists, that backed Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrat government for 10 months. But the outcome is in doubt.

The Communists broke the alliance and forced the collapse of the government Wednesday, attacking Mr. Andreotti and his party for failing to live up to promises of closer collaboration with the largest Marxist party of the West.

The Communist secretary-general, Enrico Berlinguer, faces growing discontent among his party's rank and file particularly because of increasing unemployment, spreading terrorism and other crime. The number of jobless rose from 1.5 to 1.7 million or 7.5 percent last year. One of two victims of terrorist ambushes so far this year was a Communist trade official.

The premier-designate was expected to go into a series of inter-party talks that may last several weeks. If President Pertini's first choice were to fail in the task, he was expected to try out other possibilities. If no majority can be formed, Mr. Pertini may have to dissolve parliament and call new general elections two years ahead of time. The president, however, is known to be opposed to early elections.

All Italian premiers for the past 34 years have been Christian Democrats, steadily the biggest vote getters in a country where no single party masters a majority.

Since 1976, when the Communists raised their share of the electorate to 34 percent, just four points less than the ruling party, the Christian Democrats have been confronted by the need for a compromise to be able to govern. In exchange, the Communists won crucial posts in parliament and in some state-controlled bodies.

Others in Mr. Andreotti's five-party majority included the Socialists, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans.

The Socialists have rejected Christian Democrat offers for Cabinet posts in a alliance that would leave out the Communists and rest on only a thin majority. Italy's third largest party echoed Communist demands for a left slant in the government program as the price for reviving the alliance.

The Socialist stand left no other alternative for the Christian Democrats but to seek a compromise with the Communists.



United Press International

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in black turban and black robe, reaches to take the outstretched hand of a soldier as thousands of Shiite Moslem faithful mob the platform in Tehran Friday.

Moslem Leader Receives Throngs

Ayatollah's Waiting Game Begins

By James Markham

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Thousands of Iranians pressed through alleys today to cheer Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, savoring his first Islamic sabbath in his homeland after his tumultuous return yesterday from almost 15 years of exile.

But, having threatened yesterday to give the shaky government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar "a swipe in the mouth," the Moslem leader, 78, appeared today in no hurry to announce the formation of his Islamic revolutionary council — which would amount to a rival government.

Quartered in back streets of Tehran's Beharestan neighborhood, not far from the site of a parliament that he has denounced as illegal, Ayatollah Khomeini stirred roars from a crowd when he appeared at a window of a school building where he received advisers, visitors and other religious figures. Delegations of men went to see him in the morning, women draped in black chadors went in the afternoon, followed by clergymen.

In makeshift headquarters consisting of the Refa and Alhavi schools connected by back alleys, a highly placed member of the ayatollah's entourage explained that the strategists of the mass movement that drove Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from Iran now hoped to undermine the legal basis of the Bakhtiar government appointed by the monarch.

"He [the ayatollah] is going to wait for the members of parliament and the Regency Council to resign," the aide said. "Yesterday 40 more members of parliament resigned, and if half of it does, this government has no legal basis." At least 32 members of the shah's 200-member rubber-stamp legislature have announced their resignations, as has the chairman of the nine-man Regency Council, Sayed Jalal Tehrani.

Mr. Bakhtiar has stoutly refused the ayatollah's demand that he resign and has insisted that he will not permit "the reins of the country to be held by anyone but the central government." But, in an interview with a French radio correspondent, he offered to accept pro-Khomeini Cabinet members into a government of "national unity."

Contacts Denied

There have been persistent reports in diplomatic quarters of indirect contacts between the two rivals for power. The ayatollah issued what is called an *elamieh*, or announcement, to be read by Moslem clergy across the nation. The proclamation calls on the Iranian people to "destroy the terrible monarchy and its illegal government" and says it was "an absolute

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

For Government of Unity

Khomeini Ignores New Bakhtiar Offer

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar today offered to form a government of national unity to open talks with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and to try to avoid a civil war.

The Moslem spiritual leader of Iran's 32 million Shiites ignored Mr. Bakhtiar's initiative, and he consulted with major opposition leaders and religious figures on the establishment of an "alternate government" for Iran the Islamic council that he has proposed.

The ayatollah also received tens of thousands of followers on his second day in Iran after more than 14 years of exile.

Sanjabi Stance

Karim Sanjabi, leader of the secular opposition National Front, said after talks with the ayatollah that the 2 million Iranians who celebrated his homecoming yesterday was a clear mandate for Ayatollah Khomeini to take power.

Mr. Sanjabi, expected to be on what would be called the Islamic Revolutionary Council, said that if Mr. Bakhtiar believed in democracy he should resign immediately.

Government sources said that, despite the premier's latest peace move, he and the army had also made plans to arrest anyone appointed to the ayatollah's council.

The ayatollah has scheduled a news conference for tomorrow morning, and there has been speculation that he might then disclose the names of the council members. Aides to the ayatollah said in Paris Jan. 14 that the council had been established, with the members all in Iran, but that their identities would be made public "at the right moment."

Mr. Bakhtiar, in a radio interview, said that he would take opposition members into his Cabinet and open a dialogue with Ayatollah Khomeini "if the conditions are favorable."

The premier insisted that the army was solidly behind his government; Khomeini aides said that secret talks had been going on for some time with leading army generals to try to ease the way for the ayatollah's peaceful takeover.

However, diplomatic sources said that the Khomeini camp appears to have greatly overestimated its support within the armed forces, which seems to remain overwhelmingly behind Mr. Bakhtiar's civilian government.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that he had finally agreed to Ayatollah Khomeini's insistence on returning to Iran because he was "less dangerous" in the country than he was by directing opposition from the outside.

Aides said that the government would be able keep a closer watch on the ayatollah in Iran and, if necessary, take action against him.

Mr. Bakhtiar also insisted that he would not allow Iran to again sink into dictatorship — a clear reference to the personality cult that has sprung up around Ayatollah Khomeini.

Today, tens of thousands of faithful received Ayatollah Khomeini's blessing at his school

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Khomeini Returns

At an Iran Cemetery, Vigils Are Fulfilled

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEHESHT ZAHRA, Iran, Feb. 2 (WP) — When Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini arrived yesterday at Lot 17 of Tehran's huge cemetery, the women in their full-length black veils, the men — mullahs or laymen — also dressed in somber colors, applauded only once. That was when the ayatollah said that the revolution he had set in motion would stop only when he had his way, when his own government replaces the present one.

The guests for the most part were families of martyrs, members in many cases of the uncompromising Moslem clandestine guerrilla movement that had been hounded to near-extinction under the shah.

The organizers chose Lot 17 for its symbolism. For it was on the 17th of the Iranian month of Shahrivar, Sept. 8, that the army shot down Iranians by the hundreds, perhaps thousands, in Tehran's Jaleh Square. In retrospect, that massacre was the kiss of death for the shah's regime.

Ayatollah Khomeini prayed both to the special guests and hundreds of thousands of other Iranians spread out across the cemetery who heard his speech on loudspeakers.

Long Wait

For the men and women from all over the country — from Tehran, Tabriz, Mashhad, Ahwaz — who had gathered here in the cold, clear weather it had been a long wait. Almost everyone within sight of Lot 17 had defied the 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew to come. And almost all had walked at least part of the 20 miles from the city to the cemetery.

To the last moment, until the Air France charter carrying the ayatollah flew overhead first at 8:30 a.m. and again 10 minutes later, no one was quite sure that he was coming. Then, for the honored few of Lot 17, there was a six-hour wait to see him.

Laughing at her army boots, an old woman said that she had walked out to the cemetery from Tehran every day for the last week when Ayatol-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

But Little Improvement for Blacks Expected

Rhodesia Officially Drops Race Barriers

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Rhodesia officially became a nonracial society today as eight statutes barring racial discrimination went into effect, but the changes offer little prospect for early improvement in the lifestyle of most of the country's 6.8 million blacks.

But the legacy of decades of racial discrimination promises to persist for years in the form of vast disparities in opportunities for education, jobs and high salaries between blacks and whites. Moreover, any narrowing of the disparities seems likely to be slowed by safeguards, including higher fees at suburban schools, introduced at the insistence of the country's 250,000 whites.

Judging by the unenthusiastic reaction, the reforms will do little to ease the efforts of the country's biracial transition government to win support among blacks for its plan for limited black majority rule later in the year. If the changes have had a discernible impact, it has been mostly among whites, who were assured by Prime Minister Ian Smith that the changes would not undermine the "standards" of Rhodesian life.

Comforted, the whites voted overwhelmingly earlier this week to approve Mr. Smith's deal with moderate black leaders, which provides for a black government with elaborate white safeguards to take office after elections in April. The constitutional deal has been rejected by black nationalist guerrillas, who have vowed to topple any government emerging from the arrangement.

In principle, the statutes that came into force today swept away segregation in public schools, hospitals and housing, as well as making it an offense to deny admission to public places such as hotels, restaurants and cinemas on the base of race alone. But fewer than 10,000 black families appeared likely to be able to afford to live in previously all-white suburbs, to send their children to suburban schools or to seek medical care in the country's best hospitals.

The change in the laws had little immediate visible impact. At the Alexander Fleming Hospital in the capital, Salisbury, the best-equipped hospital in the country, no blacks could be found in the casualty department at mid-afternoon.

A survey of Salisbury's white schools by a local newspaper showed a more significant trend, with one school planning to enroll as many as 100 black children next week. But institutions in the more affluent suburbs reported applications running in single figures.

Geoffrey Chikwizo, a typewriter repairman earning $44 a week, expressed a common view among blacks when he said that while the reforms were a step forward, they were of little direct significance to him.

"To the high-income earner, it means quite a lot, but to people like me, it means practically nothing," he said. "What most of the masses would like to see would be a narrowing of the wage gap, to give us a chance to take advantage of these new possibilities."

Last year, the government estimated that average income among

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israelis Set Up Two Settlements In Jordan Valley

TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The second of three paramilitary farm settlements to be established in occupied territories has been set up in the Jordan Valley, the Israeli national radio reported today.

Young soldiers of the Nahal corps moved onto the site, called Naama, Wednesday, the radio said. It said that the third settlement in the Jordan Valley will be fully established within a few days. The Jordan Valley is in the occupied West Bank.

The first of the three new outposts was established earlier in the week in the Gaza Strip.

Israel decided in December to set up the outposts. The United States had expressed regret at the decision and urged that they not be established.

Thatcher Speaks Out

Meanwhile, Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher called for a campaign against the "few thousand wreckers" in the union movement. Speaking during a factory tour in north London, she said she was appalled at the way strikers were picketing hospitals.

"The codes of practice on picketing do not work and we have to have legislation," she added.

There was no letup in strikes by the low-paid workers. About 1,100 of Britain's 2,300 state hospitals were accepting only emergency cases because of sporadic stoppages by cleaners, kitchen staff, porters and other ancillary employees. East London's Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children — hit by a 24-hour walkout today — turned away volunteers who offered to take over strikers' work.

Hospital administrator Gail Sharp said she did not want to risk upsetting union organizers.

The Unions have totally rejected the employers' offer of 8.8 percent pay increases. Mr. Hattersley said it would mean Britain's financial ruin if the government gave local authorities the go-ahead to award even 15 percent increases to the low paid.

Mr. Hattersley said the general election, which must be held by mid-November, should not take place until after the present labor unrest had ended. "An election campaign now would be dominated by wild statements," he said.

The minority Labor government is striving to reach a pay agreement with the Trades Union Congress, which represents 12 million workers, within the next few weeks in preparation for the election campaign.

Mr. Callaghan had three hours of discussions last night with leaders of the four unions involved in the low-paid-workers' strikes. Apart from stressing public alarm over picketing at hospitals, he said industrial peace was crucial to Labor's electoral chances, aides reported.

TUC leaders were considering the prime minister's words at a meeting today.

Labor parliamentarians are showing increased concern over the unions' failure to control strikers. In the House of Commons, William Hamilton, normally a champion of the workers, spoke of "the barbaric, inhumane behavior of a tiny minority who have cast a slur on the name of trade unionism."



Associated Press

Piles of trash almost obscure telephone booths in London's St. Giles Circus Thursday due to the strike by garbage collectors.

French-German Summit

PARIS, Feb 2, (Reuters) — A French-German summit will be held at the Elysee Palace Feb. 22 and 23, presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said today — the 33d of the biannual meetings under the friendship treaty signed by Gen. de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1963.

May Influence Senate on Arms Limitation Pact

Carter Aides Say Moscow Tests a Cruise Missile

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has begun to test its own version of the long-range Cruise missile, Carter administration officials said yesterday, a step that could have an impact on the Senate's view of the projected Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting strategic arms.

The officials reported that in recent months, the Soviet Union had conducted at least eight test firings of the missile at ranges of about 750 miles. This is the first time that Moscow has tested long-range Cruise missiles from bombers, but the tests have attracted additional attention in defense circles here because the weapons were reportedly launched from the controversial Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire.

U.S. officials are uncertain of what the development means for the administration's chances of winning Senate approval for an arms treaty with Moscow. On the one hand, the new Cruise missile could increase Senate concern over the momentum of Soviet arms modernization. On the other hand, Soviet deployment of the new missile aboard the Backfire could have the effect of forcing Moscow to include the bomber under the ceilings on strategic arms laid out in the agreement.

Cruise missiles are unmanned drone aircraft that travel relatively slowly. Moscow has deployed short-range Cruise missiles aboard aircraft since the mid-1960s, but, until recently, it had never tested a system with a range comparable to the range of Cruises being developed for American bombers.

Scanty Data

While officials said that intelligence data on the new Soviet missile are scanty, the weapon does not appear to possess the extremely high accuracy of the U.S. designs nor their ability to approach targets at tree-top altitude.

Officials said that the first disclosure of the new missile came earlier this week when Secretary of Defense Harold Brown appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to discuss the Pentagon's budget request for the 1980 fiscal year. In response to a question about new Soviet Cruise missiles, Mr. Brown said, "They do have some new ones under development."

Officials later reported that the missiles had been launched from the Backfire and that their maximum range could be as much as 1,500 miles, twice the distance covered during the recent tests.

Moscow's development of long-range Cruise missiles has stirred some concern within the Pentagon, but several officials said that given U.S. interest in the new weapons, it was predictable that the Soviet Union would move ahead with a test program of its own.

A more important aspect of the recent tests, they said, was the fact that the missiles had been launched from the Backfire bomber. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tells Unionists Labor Election Victory at Stake

Callaghan Takes Tougher Stand Against Strikers

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters) — The government today took a tougher line against the tactics of trade-union militants pressing for big pay raises. Ministers and members of the Labor Party — normally an ally of the trade unions — hit out at wildcat pickets who blockade hospitals, stop burials and close down schools.

After denouncing what he called "free collective vandalism" in Parliament yesterday, Prime Minister James Callaghan called in four union leaders to tell them that the way in which strikes had been conducted was shocking the nation and ruining his re-election hopes.

Today, Roy Hattersley, secretary of state for prices and consumer protection, said in a radio interview that it was time the unions stood up to members who were giving them a bad name. He denounced the behavior of some strikers as indefensible.

Mr Hattersley also dismissed as "fantasy" any idea that the government would give in to the demands of 1.5 million low-wage earners, who are pressing for pay increases of up to 40 percent.

Phil the Groundhog Sees More Winter

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Feb. 2 (UPI) — It's going to be six more weeks of winter weather for the nation, according to the annual long-range forecast of the nation's No. 1 groundhog, Punxsutawney Phil.

Precisely at 7:28 a.m. today, Phil crawled out of his dark burrow on Gobbler's Knob and spotted his shadow. If the groundhog had failed to see his shadow, spring would have been just around the corner, according to legend.

342 Messages in '44, '45

U.S. Ran German Spy Ring To Send Misleading Data

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP) — Unknown to German intelligence in Berlin, the United States was in full control of one of Germany's most trusted spy rings during the crucial World War II years of 1944 and 1945.

From Jan. 7, 1944, to the end of the war in May, 1945, according to once-secret documents just turned over to the National Archives by the National Security Agency, the United States wrote 342 messages sent by German agents under U.S. control in New York, Baltimore and Washington to Intelligence Headquarters in Berlin.

The messages contained a mix of fact and fabrication designed to mislead the Germans about U.S. war plans. So convincing were the messages that the Germans passed on many of them verbatim to their Japanese counterparts in Tokyo.

In releasing the declassified messages, the National Security Agency made no mention of how many German agents were under U.S. control in 1944 and 1945. It also did not say whether the German agents were in prison, under house arrest or merely under surveillance during the time they were used to relay the misleading messages to Berlin.

Coded Messages

Under the codenames Bluebird and Broadaxe, the Joint Security Control Section of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff radioed coded messages to Hamburg under the real names of German agents detailing U.S. war plans, production figures and troop movements. The controlled German agents' "handlers" in Hamburg then passed it on to Berlin.

Often, the messages complained about late payment for services to give them a flavor of reality. Messages also worried about the way the war was going against Germany. One message from Washington said: "I am preoccupied with my security in case of the sudden end of the war. What am I to do? Do you want me to continue to send reports?"

Mostly, the messages were intended to mislead the Germans by concealing fabrications behind a veil of unimportant fact. Many messages were constructed to give the Germans and the Japanese the impression that the United States was even stronger than it was.

The messages to Berlin said that the United States was producing a weapon like the German V-1 rocket, which it was not. Other messages implied that the United States was testing at least three jet fighters in 1944, when it was not. On several occasions, reports were sent to Germany hinting at a U.S. invasion of China, knowing that this misleading information would be passed on to the Japanese.

Only once was development of the atomic bomb mentioned, in an apparent attempt to see how the Germans would react. A Nov. 14, 1944, message from Baltimore to Hamburg, said: "A short time ago, I read a newspaper report that factories on the West Coast are trying to manufacture bombs based on the principle of atom-smashing."

Successor of Boumedienne

Chadli Expected to Hold To Pragmatic Socialism

By Marvine Howe

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Col. Bendjedid Chadli, 49, has been chosen as Algeria's president essentially to continue the pragmatic socialist policies of his predecessor, the late President Houari Boumedienne.

"I will strive for the continuation of the movement in the line traced by the late President Houari Boumedienne to reinforce the irreversible socialist option and preserve our national independence in the broadest sense," Col. Chadli pledged after his nomination Wednesday by Algeria's ruling party, the National Liberation Front.

This brief declaration of intent sums up the political aims of Col. Chadli, whose selection as the party's secretary-general and the sole presidential candidate is to be confirmed by national elections Wednesday.

Little else is known of the political views of the president-to-be, who is first and foremost a military man with strong backing of the armed forces.

He is a middle-of-the-road Algerian, whose chief quality is good common sense, according to people who have met him.

According to informed sources, Col. Chadli was the army's compromise candidate to end the bitter conflicts within the political leadership, and fill the power vaccuum left by Boumedienne's death Dec. 27.

"The new leadership will keep the socialist structures but correct them, clean them up," a source close to the Political Bureau said. In concrete terms, this means weeding out the bureaucracy in state enterprises, improving the marketing of state produce and easing restrictions such as those on exit visas.

Col. Chadli will not modify Algeria's nonaligned foreign policy, according to his associates, but is expected to develop relations with both the Eastern Bloc and the United States "on the basis of mutual interest."

Characteristic of the puritanical style of politics here, little is known of Col. Chadli's private life. He is said to have been married twice and had "either four or eight" children. His second wife is from a wealthy family in Oran and said to be a good deal his junior.

By 1960, Col. Chadli was a battalion commander in eastern Algeria and the next year he joined the general staff under Boumedienne.

His support of the president in his power struggle with former President Ahmed Ben Bella in June 1965 was said to have been decisive.

He became known as "a companion" of Boumedienne, "a man of confidence" and one who could stand up to the president. These were said to be the chief reasons for his succession.

Further, Col. Chadli is considered an independent, not linked to any of the political clans in Algiers. In his "fiefdom" of Oran, he has avoided involvement in political infighting that intensified since Boumedienne fell seriously ill in November.

As president, Col. Chadli is expected to act above all as an arbiter among conflicting factions. He will not have the same power as Boumedienne but is to share the leadership with the party's new 17-man Political Bureau, over which he presides.

The bureau is made up largely of Boumedienne "moderates" who are expected to pursue the country's socialist policies, while giving permitting a larger opening to the private sector.

Ben Bella May Be Freed

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (UPI) — After his election Col. Chadli may consider releasing Mr. Ben Bella, who has been under house arrest for 14 years, diplomatic sources said today.

New Statutes In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

the one million urban blacks was $840 a year, compared to a white worker's average of $8,800. For the 250,000 black agricultural and forest workers, the gap was even wider, with 75 percent earning less than $30 a month. The majority of the black population lives outside the cash economy altogether, as subsistence cultivators in the Tribal Trust Lands.

The government figures show that only 4,000 blacks earn $5,000 or more a year, which is estimated as the minimum needed to buy or rent a house in a white neighborhood. Adding self-employed businessmen, politicians and such professionals as doctors and lawyers, who are excluded from the government figures, the total might rise to 10,000, with another 50,000 dependent family members.

In Salisbury, the number of blacks moving to high-income suburbs was scant. Only in the city's southern suburbs, close to the sprawling black township of Highfields, have real-estate agents reported any significant influx of black families into white residential areas. They numbered only a few dozen, and most moved into houses costing $12,000 or less.

To guard against a major influx of black children into white schools, most of which are vastly superior to their counterparts for blacks, the new education statute requires parents to rent or own property in the school district. Also maintained was the prohibition against the country's 125,000 black domestic servants having their children living with them in the white suburbs, and thus sending their children to previously all-white schools.

Additionally, the government accompanied the formal abolition of racial barriers at state schools in white areas with fee increases that raised the primary school rate from $26 to $88 a year, compared to a new rate of $13 at black primary schools. Fee differentials are also likely to restrict most blacks to black hospitals, where many patients pay only a flat-rate charge of 75 cents.

With per-pupil outlays by the government remaining at least 10 times higher at white schools than at black ones, the quality of education in the white schools is vastly superior. More worrying to some blacks is the provision for white communities to buy government schools in their neighborhoods and transform them into "community schools," with parents controlling admissions and the government paying teachers.



United Press International

SECURITY SKATERS — Traffic police in Haarlem, the Netherlands, adapt to travel on icy roads.

Moscow Reported Testing New Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

Backfire has already generated considerable controversy between Moscow and Washington because Soviet negotiators at arms limitation talks have consistently maintained that, as a medium-range system, the bomber should not be included under ceilings to be placed on the two sides' strategic arsenals.

Although the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly opposed leaving the bomber out of a new treaty, the administration last year agreed not to count the Backfire under the treaty's ceilings on missiles and bombers as long as Moscow was willing to freeze its production rate and ban its deployment at bases within reach of the United States.

However, critics of this arrangement on Capitol Hill have already begun to argue that stricter restraints should be placed on the Backfire since, when equipped with the new long-range missile, the bomber could undoubtably strike targets throughout the United States.

In this regard some officials said that they expected the new missile to complicate the administration's problem of winning Senate support for the proposed arms treaty.

But other officials argued that the impact of the recent tests on the emerging arms debate was more difficult to predict because, if Moscow did choose to deploy the new missile aboard the Backfire, the bomber would automatically have to be included under the treaty's ceiling. This is because the treaty states that any aircraft equipped with a Cruise missile with a range exceeding 373 miles will be considered a strategic weapon.

At the same time, the officials acknowledged that Soviet Cruise missile deployment could raise difficult problems of verifying Moscow's compliance with the projected accord. Although Moscow has agreed that the number of bombers equipped with Cruise missiles would be limited under the treaty, officials are uncertain whether it would be possible to distinguish between aircraft carrying Cruises and those carrying bombs.

To resolve this problem, U.S. negotiators have suggested that bombers equipped with Cruise missiles would have to possess "externally observable differences" to distinguish them from other aircraft. But officials said that so far the two sides had not discussed the problem of monitoring Moscow's possible deployment of Cruise missiles on the Backfire.

In a related development yesterday, Air Force Secretary John Stetson told the House Armed Services Committee that the service is making plans to develop a new manned strategic bomber for deployment in the 1990s. He told the panel that the Air Force still believed that a manned bomber which could penetrate Soviet air defenses would be more effective than equipping existing bombers with Cruise missiles.

Drunk Steals Clock, Defuses Time Bomb

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 2 (Reuters) — A drunkard inadvertently made a time bomb harmless by removing the clock and taking it to a pawn shop to sell, police said today.

The bomb was left yesterday in a brown paper bag on the doorstep of the Labor Ministry, set to go off in the morning.

Police said it was planted by the leftist Guerrilla Army of the Poor which launched yesterday a wave of bomb attacks against police and government buildings.

At an Iran Cemetery, Vigils Are Fulfilled

(Continued from Page 1)

lah Khomeini was first supposed to have arrived, but whose journey was delayed several times.

Was it not tiring? she was asked. "The blood of our martyrs gave us freedom," she replied, "and it was worth every step to me."

Ready to Die

A 19-year-old clerk said that her best friend had been killed in the insurrection and that she, too, was ready to die for its success. A 22-year-old Kurdish office worker emphasized the blind faith that many Iranians put in Ayatollah Khomeini. "I am waiting for Khomeini to tell me what to do," he said. "We do not know what we should do."

A woman whose son six years ago tried to blow up the statue of the present shah's father near Tehran University — and who was hunted down and killed — was asked whether it was all worthwhile. The same statue was finally toppled Jan. 16 when the present shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, left the country. "If the revolution is a success, his death will hurt but it will be an honor," she said.

Another family proudly told of their children's sacrifices — three sons jailed for anti-shah guerrilla activity four years ago, one tortured and dead, a second released almost immediately, a third freed only a month ago from a secret police prison and too weak to leave the house. "Yes," the mother said, "it was worthwhile because our unity helped us reach this goal and our unity will never disappear."

Yet amid these answers there were contradictory touches. A young engineer in charge of one aspect of security at the cemetery asked an U.S. journalist, despite the revolution's increasingly anti-U.S. tone, how to obtain a visa and scholarship for graduate study at a university in the United States.

There was also a touch of the grotesque and the sense of loss that even a martyr's death can sometimes evoke in revolutionary situations.

The grotesque was provided by a man who wore a fur hat — crowned by a drawing of the Imam Ali, the principal personage of the Shiite Moslems — to which was affixed color snapshots of torture victims.

The most touching family was that of a copper worker whose son Reza, 13, had been killed during a violent November weekend as he went to school. The father and mother carried his enlarged photograph. He had been a good student, top grades, dutiful but mischievous, they insisted. Did his death mean anything for the revolution?

The father looked at his questioner, bit his lip, opened his right hand as if to make a gesture, then hit his fist on his side and then looked away.

The boys chorus welcoming Ayatollah Khomeini sang, "May every drop of their blood turn to tulips and grow forever. Arise, arise, arise."

Jupiter Photos Reveal Cloud Inside Red Spot

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI) — Photographs of Jupiter sent back to earth from the Voyager 1 spacecraft confirm scientists' ideas that the planet's great red spot contains a long, swirling yellow cloud.

Two photographs, showing the spot and two of the planet's satellites, were released yesterday on the surface of the giant planet. It takes 1¾ days to circle Jupiter.

Even from 29 million miles, the image of Io shows dark poles and a bright equatorial region. The second photograph clearly shows the red spot and Ganymede, Jupiter's biggest satellite, which is larger than Mercury.

The spot, which appears as a giant bulge on the surface of Jupiter, contains an elongated yellow cloud swirling around in a counter-clockwise direction, taking a little less than six days to complete a journey around the spot's interior boundary.

Scientists said the picture confirmed the whirlpool-like circulation that astromoners have suspected from ground-based photographs. Voyager 1, which was launched Sept. 5, 1977, will come within 174,000 miles of Jupiter in its March 5 swing. The gravitational pull of Jupiter will hurl the spacecraft on a journey to Saturn, which it will reach in November 1980. A second spacecraft, Voyager 2, is almost four months behind Voyager 1 and will reach Jupiter July 9 on its way to Saturn.

U.S. Unit Recalls Drill Used in Brain Surgery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The Food and Drug Administration has announced the recall of a surgical drill used for opening the skull which, it said, has a defect which can cause it to drill too far.

The device, which consists of a neurairtome, craniotome and a neuro drill, was involved in one injury where the blade reached a patient's brain and resulted in speech impairment. There were also two less serious injuries, the agency said.

U.S. Will Serve $1.60 Meal for Army Families

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — From privates to generals, all U.S. Army members soon will be able to feed their families and guests with meals costing no more than $1.60 per person at base dining halls around the world.

A recent Army message to troop newspapers said that a nine-month test in Europe was so successful that it was decided to extend the privilege to all members worldwide, regardless of rank.

The European program was to provide cheap and nutritious meals for families of enlisted soldiers and junior officers to help them counter inflation and the decline of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, particularly the Deutsche mark.

As to why better-paid middle-grade and senior officers were being included in the program, Army officials said that it is a matter of fairness and uniformity.

The Air Force said that a 1977 survey showed that 21 percent of its enlisted men and women held second jobs, and that in more than 50 percent of Air Force families, husbands and wives both worked.

Albanian Prince Leaves Madrid Over Weapons

MADRID, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Prince Leka, pretender to the Albanian throne, has left Spain at the request of authorities who discovered a large arms cache in his luxurious villa outside Madrid, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the prince, who has pledged "to fight hard to help my country escape from Communist dictatorship," flew to Gabon yesterday with his wife and 16 followers in a chartered jet provided by the Spanish government. When Gabon refused him entry, he went to Salisbury, government sources said.

The newspaper said that when the arsenal of submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, grenades and ammunition was discovered, the Spanish government informed Prince Leka that it would confiscate them unless he left the country yesterday at the latest.

Prince Leka, who had lived in Spain since 1961, is the son of the late King Zog and Queen Geraldine, who fled from Albania in 1939 when Italy annexed the country.

Austria Minister Beaten, Robbed

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Two youths beat and robbed Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr at 1 a.m. today as he walked outside his hotel, police said.

He suffered four broken teeth, and his identity papers and money were taken. After treatment at a hospital, the 48-year-old minister was taken in an ambulance to an airfield and flew home via Zurich.

Police rounded up 100 persons for questioning about the attack, which coincided with a mounting national debate over how to cope with gangland violence in France. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet cabled condolences to Mr. Pahr, who was in Strasbourg to attend a meeting of the Council of Europe Consultative Assembly.

203d Starfighter Crashes

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP) — The West German Luftwaffe has lost its 203d F-104G Starfighter, the Defense Ministry said today.

Suspected Nazis Held After Raids In W. Germany

BONN, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Police yesterday raided the homes of suspected neo-Nazis for the second straight day, seizing arms, confiscating Nazi propaganda and arresting eight persons.

The arrests increased to 15 the number of rightists picked up in two days in the states of Lower Saxony and Hesse. Aged from 20 to 50, the men were all equipped with steel helmets and gas masks. They were described as militant neo-Nazis.

Dortmund Prosecutor Hermann Weichert said that police had seized five submachineguns, carbines, pistols, 15 pounds of explosives, detonators, and 500 rounds of ammunition during the two days.

The raids were said to reflect the government's determination to stamp out the neo-Nazi movement, which is showing increasing militance despite its smallness. The West German Interior Ministry estimates that extreme rightist organizations have 17,000 members.

Puerto Rico Offices Rocked by 2 Bombs

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 2 (AP) — Bombs exploded today in front of a post office and Selective Service office here, cracking windows and glass doors but causing no injuries, police said.

Police said that the first bomb went off at about midnight in front of a post office in the Rio Piedras district of San Juan. The second bomb exploded five minutes later on the second floor of the Banco Popular building, also in Rio Piedras, where the Selective Service offices are located. Nobody claimed responsibility for the explosions.

Refuse to Respond to Attacks

U.S. Aides View Khomeini As Not Pushing Bloodbath

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP) — Encouraged by what U.S. officials think are signals that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is not pushing for an immediate confrontation with the Bakhtiar government now that he is back in Iran, the Carter administration yesterday turned the other cheek to the ayatollah.

Publicly, the administration refused to respond to the stinging attacks on the United States made by Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran. "I am not in a position to interpret what the ayatollah said," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

Privately, administration analysts interpreted the ayatollah's statements as necessary political rhetoric to dominate the highly emotional welcome that he received yesterday at the end of his more than 14-year exile.

"As unpalatable as it was for us, he would have weakened his position by doing anything less," an analyst said.

Broad Understanding

More important, U.S. officials said that there were strong indications that the agreement that led to Ayatollah Khomeini's return was part of a broader understanding involving his forces, the military and Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar.

The understanding reportedly calls for the ayatollah to delay any attempt to install an Islamic council to replace Mr. Bakhtiar's government. The delay would enable the ayatollah's political allies to engage in negotiations with Mr. Bakhtiar and the Iranian Army.

"If we get through the next several days there may be a chance," a senior administration policy-maker said. "This is a very sensitive testing period to see if Bakhtiar, and the negotiating process, can sustain the new presence of Khomeini."

'Moral Arbiter'

Other U.S. officials said that the administration has reason to hope that the negotiations will lead to an arrangement in which Ayatollah Khomeini becomes Iran's "ultimate moral arbiter" rather than a political power.

His political allies in the National Front opposition would do the bargaining with Mr. Bakhtiar and represent the ayatollah's forces in any new constitutional government that emerges from the negotiations, the officials said.

These assessments represented another turn of the policy wheel on Iran for the Carter administration, which until late December was totally committed to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who left the country Jan. 16.

Administration officials depicted the ayatollah during that period as a religious fanatic intent on destroying Western influence in Iran. Without mentioning him by name, President Carter publicly rebuked Ayatollah Khomeini in November for issuing calls for bloodshed and the downfall of the shah.

Implicit in the public and private comments of administration officials yesterday was the belief that the ayatollah must now be dealt with as a pragmatic political figure whose strategy has proved to be more farsighted at each stage of the Iranian crisis during the last year than have the strategies of his opponents.

U.S. officials already have begun to think about the shape of an Iranian government that Ayatollah Khomeini will not directly control but which will necessarily be responsive to his wishes as a national referee or court of last appeal on religious and moral issues.

Their comments indicate that what would be a government the Carter administration could live with, even if unhappily.

Reduced U.S. Role

Such a government would sharply reduce the number of U.S. citizens advising the Iranian military working in Iran's oil fields and living in the country. U.S. influence would be greatly reduced, the officials acknowledge.

Ayatollah Khomeini's attacks yesterday on the United States are strong indications that he will push for a greatly reduced U.S. role, the officials said.

But his failure to name an Islamic council upon arriving in Tehran and his acceptance of security arrangements provided by the Iranian military on a helicopter ride from the airport suggest that he is not pushing for an immediate confrontation that could lead to bloodbath, according to the view of these officials.

Emphasizing that the United States was concerned about the safety of the 5,000 or more U.S. citizens still in Iran, Hodding Carter said that nothing he could say about Iran would be helpful to the situation.

Ayatollah Begins Wait

(Continued from Page 1)

lie" that the ayatollah had reached "any agreement with Bakhtiar" or had had contacts with him.

The statement was in keeping with the uncompromising stance that has brought Ayatollah Khomeini to the threshold of uprooting the country's 2,500-year dynastic tradition and implanting a still vaguely outlined Islamic republic, in which he and other religious leaders would play important roles.

But, in Iranian political circles there was considerable speculation about what impact returning to his country, radically altered since he was banished by the shah in 1964, will have on the ayatollah.

"The only interesting story," commented an Iranian civil servant, "is what Khomeini said to the other ayatollahs, and what they said to him, after meeting for the first time in 15 years."

Although Ayatollah Khomeini now towers above the rest — he has been repeatedly hailed as "imam," a term of great sacredness — Iran has at least 6 other elderly religious leaders who have earned the title ayatollah, and some are known to be more moderate in their views than he is.

At the time of the adoption of Iran's Constitution in 1906, the Iranian Shiite clergy split between those who accepted the new, secular order and those who opposed it. Ayatollah Khomeini clearly is the leader and inheritor of the theocratic, anti-constitutional tradition.

Tehran Quiet

Tehran passed a relatively quiet day, with only scattered demonstrations. Parading through the center of the city, an orderly crowd of about 500 men and women chanted, "Death to Bakhtiar — the slave without guts or will! Khomeini is our leader!" Military helicopters hovered at times over the city.

In east Tehran, Feridoun Zandi, said by some to have been a one-time Iranian Communist who became an agent of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, was dragged from his home and shot and killed by several men.

Since the huge release of political prisoners by the Bakhtiar government, Tudeh, as the Communist Party is known, is reported to have been regrouping and re-establishing cells that had been crushed by SAVAK in the mid-1960s.

Khomeini Shuns Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

building headquarters, as they chanted "Hail Khomeini!" and "God is Great!" But "Islamic police" organized by his aides kept them from touching the religious leader, 78, as he walked from the school to a nearby building for prayers and to plan strategy.

After he had entered, the crowd shouted "Death to Carter" and "Death to Huyser." Gen. Robert Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe, has been in Tehran for several weeks. U.S. sources say that he is President Carter's liaison officer with the Iranian Army. Some in the opposition contend that he would be the agent to transmit the approval for an anti-Khomeini military coup.

Other supporters marched in Tehran in peaceful demonstrations and called for Mr. Bakhtiar's death.

Demonstrations in support of the ayatollah were reported today in the southern cities of Isfahan and Ahwaz and the northwestern city of Zanjan.

Several thousand foreigners and Iranians crowded Tehran's airport trying to escape Iran. The airport had been closed yesterday during Ayatollah Khomeini's arrival from France.

Doubts Raised on Authenticity Of Alleged 'War' Tape by Shah

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Doubts arose yesterday about the authenticity of a tape said to contain final remarks by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to leading military officers before he left the country last month.

The tape includes urgings that the Iranian Army "create a prolonged civil war" to give the shah an opportunity to return and regain power (IHT, Feb. 2).

In Morocco, Ardeshir Zahedi, Iran's Ambassador to the United States, said he was authorized to declare the tape a complete fabrication. Mr. Zahedi is in Morocco with the shah.

Hodding Carter 3d, the spokesman for the State Department, said that he did not believe the tape was genuine. "I have no reason to believe that this in any way encompassed anything that we know about the situation," he said. He added that he had not heard the tape.

Anthony Pellicano, who runs Voice Interpretation and Analysis, one of the country's top voice analysis companies, and who is analyzing the tape for The New York Times, said his preliminary tests had raised serious doubts as to who is speaking on the tape.

CBS, one of a number of news organizations given the tape by members of the Iranian National Front, said Wednesday that three independent voice experts had "verified" that the man speaking was the shah.

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Radiation Hazards at Issue

Safety of Microwave Ovens Questioned

By Marian Burros

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP) — e microwave ovens safe? Of urse, says the industry. Of course t, say scientists such as Dr. Mil- Zaret, who discovered the rela- nship between microwave radia- n and cataracts.

How much this controversy has ected the sales of a very expen- e kitchen gadget is impossible to ermine. Some retail appliance res acknowledge, as one owner d, that "fear of radiation dangers olding a lot of folks back."

This kind of statement infuriates nufacturers who insist that mi- waves are safe. "There has never en a fatality connected with the of microwave ovens," said Jane zlar, customer service manager Litton Industries.

However, Dr. Zaret, associate fessor of clinical ophthalmology New York University Medical nter, said the ovens are not safe ecause they are permitted to k."

Since 1972, 8.9 million mi- wave ovens have been sold, and s of almost 3 million more are ecast for this year.

Question of Safety

Susan Freeman, assistant to the sident of Microwave Cooking , a chain of stores that sells ns, said, "I feel that from all the ormation I have read, I find no son to believe they are not safe." But one of the authors of a gov- ment report on microwave radi- n said he would not have the liance in his home. Stuart schman, who worked on the vernment Accounting Office ort, "More Protection From Mi- wave Radiation Hazards eded," said, "I guess I'm con- rative. Certainly some studies w the effects are cumulative. It's d of tough to deal with because ittle is known. Most people who k seriously at the area are con- ed because no one knows if re is a safe threshold."

The U.S. standards are set by the d and Drug Administration's eau of Radiological Health and y are based on occupational delines for exposure set more n 20 years ago. The man respon- sible for them, Herman Schwan, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's school of engineering, told a 1968 Senate hearing that the standards were "the best we can formulate on the basis of presently available knowledge." He acknowledged, however, that the standards had been "crudely set" — and "badly need refinement."

In fact, there are two set of criteria for microwave radiation. The standard for exposure to microwave radiation is, in microwave language, 10 milliwatts per centimeter square.

Lower Standard Suggested

"A good deal of recent evidence suggests we should lower that standard to 1 milliwatt," Dr. Schwan said last week.

The FDA's standards for microwave emission from ovens is based on the 10 milliwatt figure. The agency has set the emission standard, which is taken 2 inches from the oven, at 1 milliwatt before the oven is purchased and 5 milliwatts after its sale. The farther one stands from the oven, the less the exposure.

But Mr. Fleschman said the "5-milliwatt standard is not based on any hard information." Referring to the occupational guideline for exposure, Mr. Fleschman said: "From what I saw, I don't know how they can determine that 10 is a safe level. A number of studies have raised questions about the safety at less than 10."

Dr. Zaret called the 5-milliwatt levels "a lot of baloney." The first assumption they used, he said, referring to the 10-milliwatt exposure level, is not "based on any science. All the Bureau of Radiological Health has done is set a performance standard for the oven. It means how badly an oven can malfunction before they can say it is unsafe. That's quite different from finding out what is safe from chronic repeated usage over a long time."

"There is no meaningful standard," Dr. Zaret added, because no one knows what levels of radiation cause "cataracts, retinal diseases and other eye pathology. Every organ system can be effected."

Alan Anderson, chief of standards support staff at the Bureau of Radiological Health, said that scientists "don't know all the answers about chronic use in the home."

Industry emission standards are lower than the government's. According to a Litton Industries vice-president, Verle Blaha, "We use about six-tenths milliwatts as an internal factory standard that doesn't change." He said the design of the microwave oven has "advanced to the point where there is no longer a concern for wear or transportation damage."

Part of the problem is due to a lack of long-term studies. The radiation that comes from microwave ovens is only part of the radiation to which people are exposed every day. In one form or another, it comes not only from the sun but from radio signals, television antennae, diathermy machines, certain kinds of smoke detectors.

In 1976, an FDA report analyzed General Electric's unsuccessful attempt to contest the agency's recall of about 36,000 ovens leaking above the standards. The FDA's analysis said: "The possibility that cumulative effects of microwave radiaion can occur has been raised through research and cannot be ignored. The potential exists for exposure of young and very young people repetitively as ovens come into common usage, and effects may result. Substantial follow-up studies of exposed populations will be needed to examine the question of such effects."

According to the GAO report: "As the level and duration of microwave exposure increases, the possibility that there will be biological effects also appears to increase. Repeated exposures to microwave radiation at a given level have been reported to cause biological effects when a single exposure at the same level did not."

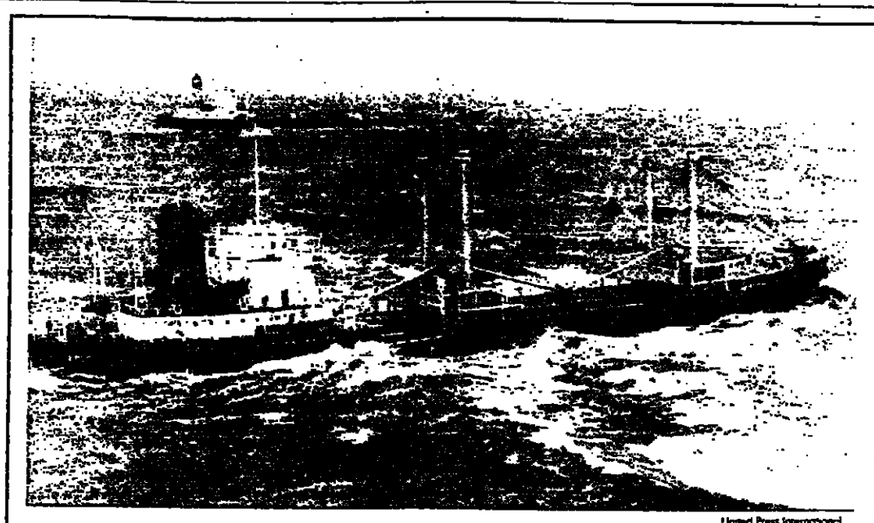
Wide Effects

Some of the studies considered by GAO were on animals exposed to levels as low as .0006 milliwatts. Changes were noted in behavior of the nervous system, the blood system and genetic functions. Twenty-two human studies were examined by GAO. Exposure levels ranged from .01 milliwatts to 20 milliwatts. Four studies reported no effects and 18 reported effects observed on the eyes, heart, nervous system or blood system.

Some manufacturers recommend operating a microwave oven at arm's length. Yet children often press their noses against the glass to see food cooking. People frequently lean on the ovens, which are not hot to the touch, while they are operating. It is not at all unusual, when a microwave is below the burners on a stove, to stand in front of the microwave oven, while it is on, stirring a pot.

Susan Freeman from Microwave Cooking Etc. said, "Pregnant women shouldn't stand close . . . They have not found that it will hurt you, but they advise against it."

The Bureau of Radiological Health said, "The fetus is probably the most sensitive segment of the population potentially exposed to microwave radiation."



United Press International

ABANDONED SHIP — The Greek cargo ship, the Mitsos, was abandoned Thursday in rough seas about 70 miles south of Nantucket Island off Massachusetts. All but 1 of the 27 crew members were found. The U.S. tanker Fort Worth, in the background, stands by.

Records Were Incomplete

Lance Bank Probers Held Misled Over Carter Loans

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP) — The two outside directors of the National Bank of Georgia, appointed by federal regulators to investigate the bank's financial operations while Bert Lance was chairman, were misled about loans to the Carter family peanut warehouse operations, according to sources here and in Georgia.

The directors, Lindsey Hopkins 3d and Church Yearley, relied mainly on information supplied to them by a former loan officer of NBG. But it is not clear whether the bank itself had been misled or by whom.

The directors did not have access to Carter warehouse records, and many of the bank's own files were incomplete on some of the Carter Warehouse loans.

For the last week, FBI agents have subpoenaed records from the Carter warehouse in Plains, Ga., and Arthur Andersen & Co., the bank's auditors. When these records are reviewed, Assistant Attorney General Phillip Heymann, who authorized the present investigation, must decide whether to impanel a grand jury to review the Carter matters.

Jury to Reconvene

In a related development, Justice Department attorneys are preparing a memo on whether to seek indictments from the Atlanta grand jury, which for nearly a year has been hearing testimony about Mr. Lance's financial affairs. The grand jury will convene again in three weeks, at which time the prosecutors could be ready to seek indictments from it.

The two outside directors prepared the report as part of the settlement of a suit brought last April against Mr. Lance and the NBG by the Controller of the Currency and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The report reviewed the terms of $6.4 million in loans to the Carter warehouse operation, beginning in 1975, that were arranged by Mr. Lance.

Investigators believe that the two directors were misled about what the Carter operation did with some of a $5.5 million line of credit. The loans eventually were paid off in 1978.

In particular, the federal agents are trying to determine what happened to these funds between November, 1976 and August, 1977.

The bank supplied the two directors with very little documentation on the loans for that period. The report says, however, that in the spring of 1977 Billy Carter, the president's brother, was overdrawing his account to pay off the loan. At Mr. Lance's direction, those checks were not returned to Mr. Carter.

On June 7, the report says, "the situation had become serious enough for the loan officer to write Billy Carter, 'At this time we are holding approximately $400,000 in warehouse releases with no funds to cover these releases.'"

There have been questions about whether any of the money lent to the warehouse was diverted to the Carter presidential campaign.

The White House has denied this and so has President Carter's trustee, Atlanta attorney Charles Kirbo.

No Evidence Seen

The two directors in their report said: "We have seen no evidence that the proceeds of these loans were, at least to the knowledge of anyone at NBG, used outside the Carter peanut business."

But the federal probers — with subpoena power unavailable to the two directors — now are questioning the accounting on these loans.

Several sources say that Justice Department attorneys came upon the Carter loans while reviewing NBG documents subpoenaed by the SEC during its probe of Mr. Lance's affairs.

Soviet Propaganda Move Backfires

Links to Cult in Guyana Embarrass KGB

By Charles A. Krause

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Feb. 2 (WP) — So many strange things happen in Guyana, long a playing field for the world's two foremost intelligence agencies, that it seemed almost inevitable to many informed diplomats and Guyanese that the KGB and CIA would somehow become involved in the Jonestown affair.

True to form, both intelligence services have kept busy in the aftermath of the Nov. 18 suicide-murder of more than 900 members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana, but it is the KGB that has come under public scrutiny.

It is generally known that the Soviet Embassy here was regularly in touch with the Peoples Temple during the last year and that the chief liaisons on the Soviet side were KGB agents stationed here.

Identities Known

What could be worse for Valery Koval, a senior KGB officer and chief of the Soviet intelligence operations here, along with Alexander Kramerenko and Valdimir Kasatkin, reputed KGB officers, than having their identities known to almost every reporter in town?

Indeed, Western observers here can hardly contain themselves when they talk about how embarrassing Jonestown has turned out to be for the KGB and the Soviet Union, which initially thought that they could reap a propaganda victory at the expense of the United States after the 900 deaths.

Within days after the mass suicide-murder, Tass called the incident another example of the sickness and decadence that pervades the United States.

But that was before Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, decided that the way to dam the stream of embarrassing questions about his government's relationship with the Peoples Temple was to expose links between Jonestown and the Soviet Embassy.

Apparently the idea was to make clear that the Soviet Union stood to lose if Mr. Burnham's Marxist opposition — led by Cheddi and Janet Jagan, who have admitted close ties with Moscow — continued to insinuate that the Peoples Temple received special favors from the government in return for money, women and political support.

According to informed sources, Mr. Burnham's decision to play his Soviet card was made easier because he had become disenchanted with the Soviet Union. Last spring, he visited the Soviet Union, hoping to persuade Moscow to make huge loans, credits and grants available to shore up Guyana's tottering economy.

The Soviet Union refused to help Mr. Burnham, although his government is "nonaligned" against almost every position the United States supports. Last October, the prime minister, who was installed in 1964 with CIA support because Mr. Jagan was the only alternative, openly criticized Moscow for refusing to come to his aid.

After the events of Nov. 18, the Mirror, the People's Progressive Party newspaper edited by Janet Jagan, pounced on Jonestown as an example of the poor judgment and corruption that it said pervades the Burnham government. The prime minister looked vulnerable.

But, ever the master politician, Mr. Burnham began to dribble out bits of information — some of it available from Jonestown survivors questioned by Guyanese police, some available from documents seized at Jonestown and some of it already in the possession of Guyana's security police — detailing the Soviet links to the Peoples Temple.

The first hard evidence of how involved the Soviet Union was occurred Dec. 6. The Chronicle, a government-controlled newspaper, published a memo from temple files detailing a March 30 meeting between emissaries from Jonestown and a Mr. Timofeyev, third secretary of the Soviet Embassy. He is now identified as a KGB major.

Black Sea Move

The meeting, according to the memo, concerned the possibility of moving the Peoples Temple to a spot near the Black Sea. The meetings continued on a weekly basis, according to informed sources here, and Mr. Timofeyev visited Jonestown at least twice last year.

When the first Chronicle article did not stop the Jagans from pressing their attack on Mr. Burnham, the government made public letters from Jonestown to the Soviet Embassy sent just as the suicide-murder rite began. The letters listed bank accounts where $7.2 million in temple money was deposited and instructed Mr. Timofeyev to withdraw the money for use as the Politburo in Moscow saw fit.

Last month, Guyana's Foreign Ministry said that it had received from the Soviet Embassy a suitcase containing $87,000 (Guyanese) and some tapes that had been brought to the embassy by the Peoples Temple hours after the suicide-murder was over.

The Guyanese pointed out that it took the Soviet Embassy 18 days to hand over the suitcase. Whether all of the tapes or money originally in the suitcase were sent to the Foreign Ministry is unknown.

Officers Identified

Foreign journalists in the meantime were talking with Jonestown survivors — several of whom had met regularly with the Russians. It did not take long for reporters to find Guyanese and Western sources who identified these contacts as KGB officers.

Meanwhile, Cheddi Jagan was in the Soviet Union for two weeks in December. While his newspaper is still pressing for an official inquiry into the Jonestown affair, its charges against the Burnham government have softened noticeably during the last weeks.

N.Y. Police, in Belated Pursuit, Is (Literally) Going to the Dogs

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Yesterday was a great day for Officer Anthony D'Onofrio of the New York City sanitation police, a relentless enemy of dogs that defile the streets. The city dropped issuing warnings and began handing out summonses to dog-walkers who failed to clean up after their pets.

Since the law to stop pollution of the streets by dogs went into effect last Aug. 1, only 363 such summonses, calling for $25 to $100 fines, have been issued citywide, compared with 7,316 warnings. Officials, like many private citizens, believe the initial improvement in the situation has been deteriorating.

Now 80 of the 140 Sanitation Department police officers will devote full time to dog-watching from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 40 others will do the same during the evening dog-walking hours.

The department opened the intensified enforcement at 8 a.m. in a bitter wind at Fifth Avenue and 72d Street. A motor patrol through Central Park, by Officer D'Onofrio and two colleagues, resulted in summonses for two owners. Two others walking at some distance from their pets, as though pretending the dogs were not really theirs, received $10 summonses for having unleashed dogs.

Dr. Theodore Goldstein, who said his dog's name was James Harold Persimmons the 40th, said of Officer D'Onofrio: "That man is driven to perform. He's super-enthusiastic about enforcing this law."

Moon Cult Said To Blackmail 100 in Congress

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church has blackmailed at least 100 U.S. congressmen with sexual favors and campaign contributions, Ted Patrick, a professional cult "deprogrammer," has claimed.

Mr. Patrick, 48, who says that he has deprogrammed about 1,600 cult members since 1971, alleged in an interview with Playboy magazine that Unification Church members told him that they "bought" congressmen with money and sex. He said that a deprogrammed woman told him that she had seen "a cardboard box filled with envelopes containing anything from $10 to $1,000 as contributions for Congressmen."

Moon cultists also have hired U.S., Korean and Japanese women to seduce Congressmen, he said.

"Whenever they [the congressmen] had sex with those girls, it was taped, and then a few days later, they would call them up," he said. "If they investigated this thing right, at least 100 senators and congressmen would go to jail."

Sen. Hayakawa Seeks to Repeal 'Control' on 55-mph Speed Limit

ASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI) With highway deaths at more 50,000 for the first time since , Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., oduced a bill yesterday to al the 55-mph limit, saying drivers actually can be a dan- on major highways.

le called the federal limit an surd and unnecessary control" Washington in an area that ht to be left to states.

fany drivers exceed the limit, a spokesman for the Depart- t of Transportation said pre- nary figures for 1978 show traf- deaths exceeded 50,000 for the time since the limit was im- ed after the 1973 Arab oil em- go and the resulting retail gaso- shortage.

he Transportation Department the fatality rate dropped from 52 in 1973 to 45,196 in 1974 has begun climbing again.

A spokesman for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said fuel savings since the limit have been estimated at 1.5 billion gallons a year, and would double if everyone obeyed the limit.

Sen. Hayakawa said he did not have a particular limit in mind, simply that each state should set its own.



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Pope Said to Couch Guidelines on Political Activism

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK (NYT) — As Pope John Paul II returned to Rome yesterday after a grueling, boisterous week in Mexico, many concerned with church affairs were wondering what his flurry of words would mean for the church in Latin America and for the style of his papacy.

First reports of the pope's messages to the Conference of Latin American Bishops in Puebla centered on his apparent rejection of "liberation theology," which advocates political activism on behalf of the poor. His sophisticated set of guidelines appeared somewhat blurred by the sheer number and rapidity of his remarks, however.

Many Roman Catholics who keep close watch on Latin America believe the pope gauged his message in a masterly way, steering a middle course between preaching the traditional faith and urging involvement in the region's human needs without ignoring his role as a spiritual father to the throngs that came to cheer him.

Although some social activists were troubled by the pope's insistence that priests "are not social or political leaders," most concede that he stood on solid theological ground by defining priests primarily in terms of their sacramental function and by demanding that social ministry take root in spiritual life.

Some of the pope's social pronouncements, as they are reviewed, appear to bolster the commitment to social justice made at the 1968 meeting of bishops. "His call for urgent means to solve problems almost sounds like a call for revolution," said the Rev. Joseph Nangle, a key political adviser to the U.S. hierarchy.

At the same time the pontiff avoided entanglement in the tough debate between conservatives, who want to pull back from social involvement, and liberals, who push for greater activism. Most of those with an eye for church diplomacy think he intended to remain nonpartisan, leaving the policy decisions squarely with the Latin American bishops.

This strategy is in keeping with the pope's support for shared authority, which emerged from the Second Vatican Council (1962-65). The concept called for a measure of decentralized government that places more responsibility with bishops and regions of the church. During the pope's years as a bishop in Poland, he was a prime mover in building a strong national hierarchy that asserted itself within this new mandate.

The pope also has indicated during his four months in office that he grasps the significance of his role and the power he can exert as the church's supreme earthly authority. For that reason he appeared to restrain his personal views on the issues in the working document the bishops were considering, preferring a broad delineation of principle.

In the process, he exhibited some of the traits he showed as a Polish bishop, among them the tendency to be stern with the clergy and openly affectionate with the laity. "With the priests he acts like a general," said a priest, "but he's a charismatic figure when he steps before the people." Some U.S. Catholics, in particular, smarted at what they regarded as the pope's opinion that the church is too identified with the clergy. Another criticism is that he failed to recognize the sacrifices of those among laity and clergy who have been murdered, jailed or tortured in efforts to help the poor.

This sharp distinction is attributed both to the pope's background in an East European country where priests exert great influence, and to his perception of Latin American realities.

Some people are suggesting tentatively that the pope's description of the priesthood in nonpolitical terms was a deliberate and well-grounded attempt to help afford the clergy a measure of protection from arbitrary punishment at the hands of oppressive regimes. Those who were disappointed with this definition fear these words will be used in the campaign against activists, however.

Additional frustration has been voiced by those who believe the pope should have scolded bishops who have not yet endorsed the decision made 10 years ago, at the last bishops' conference, to support the cause of the poor. While some areas in the region have moved toward the goal, others have refused to cooperate. The tension between the two sides is expected to increase.

'A Step Forward'

During the trip, the pope declared unequivocally that the bishops must "take a correct and necessary step forward" from the conference decisions, a clear signal there should be no retreat from commitment to the downtrodden. He balanced this with an appeal for spiritual renewal that looks to the Gospel rather than to Marxism or capitalism for inspiration.

The pope struck themes he has sounded before: the need for faith in Christ and the need to apply that faith to feed, house, clothe and care for the needy. He spoke so often and sometimes so effusively that it was difficult to sort out the emphases. He is naturally an energetic and talkative man. Nonetheless, his attitudes seemed to come into view. He is asking for a comprehensive approach to mankind that views spiritual, social and political matters in ordered yet critical contingency in their relations to one another.

Church Painting Stolen in Italy

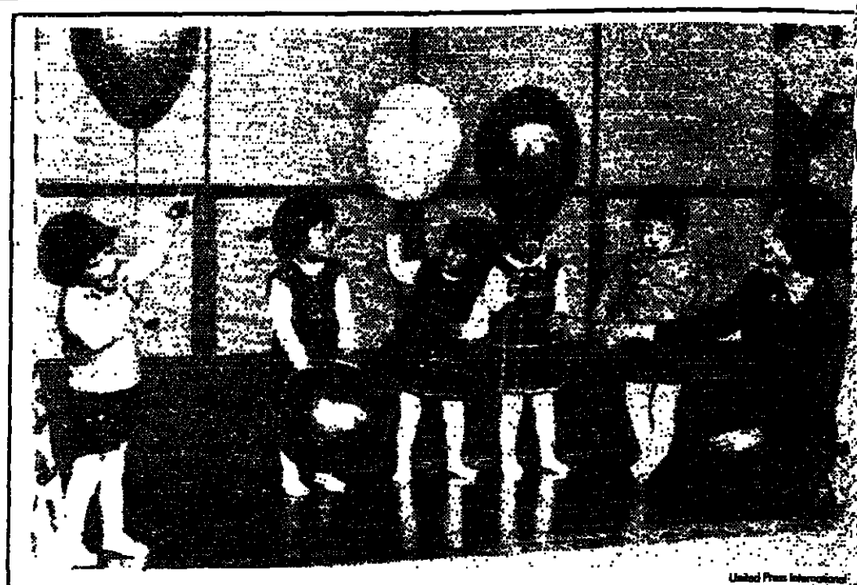
LA SPEZIA, Italy, Feb. 2 (AP) — A 16th-century painting by Flemish artist Brueghel the Elder was stolen last night from the parish church of Castelnuovo Magra, near here.

The painting, estimated at $440,000, shows an unusual scene of a crucifixion with four crosses. It was given to the church of Santa Maria Maddalena by a noble family of Genoa.

Police said thieves broke into the unguarded church, took the painting and drove away.

Tito Confers in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Kuwaiti Premier Sheikh Saad al Abdullah Sabah met today with visiting Yugoslav President Tito, Kuwait radio reported.



United Press International

BALLOONS FOR FIVE BIRTHDAYS — Japan's only quintuplets play on their third birthday Wednesday with their mother, Noriko Yamashita, 30, at their home in Tokyo. The two boys and three girls are, from left, Yohei, Taeko, Tomoko, Hisako and Fukutaro.

36 Held in Arms Raids in England, Scotland

U.K. Seizes Protestant Terror Suspect

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Britain's political police have arrested 36 men and women in Scotland and England in a crackdown on suspects linked to Protestant terrorism in Northern Ireland.

The police disclosed last night that the arrests were made in Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dumfries in Scotland and Coventry in the Midlands during the last four days.

They gave no details of the raids, but official sources said that agents of the Special Branch found guns and ammunition as well as documents linking the 36 with the Ulster Defense Association, biggest of Northern Ireland's Protestant paramilitary organizations.

That made the operation the biggest security clampdown on Protestant terrorists in England and Scotland for several years. It coincided with a dragnet here for members of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

Christmas Bombings

Provisional IRA units bombed London and other cities around Christmas and attacked an oil terminal and natural gas storage area near the capital last month.

At the moment, 23 IRA suspects are being held under anti-terrorist laws in London. The IRA, the UDA's sworn enemy, is fighting to end British rule and Protestant domination in Northern Ireland.

The police disclosed that all 36 UDA suspects were also being detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act which allows authorities to hold them for seven days without charge.

The sources reported that two of those arrested in Scotland were women and that four others were men from Northern Ireland. The five men arrested in Coventry were Scottish.

Training in Highlands

There was speculation that the roundup was aimed at smashing a UDA gunrunning operation from Scotland to Northern Ireland. A score of Scottish Protestants, many of them UDA members, have been imprisoned in recent years for smuggling weapons and explosives to terrorists across the Irish Sea.

Sources close to the UDA have disclosed that cadres in Scotland receive weapons training in remote parts of the Highlands and that wanted or wounded UDA men from Northern Ireland are harbored by activists in Scotland.

In November, several cach homemade UDA submachine were discovered in Prote strongholds in Northern Irelan

UDA sources said that mar the weapons, lightweight 9mm modeled on the British Ar Sterling, were made in Scotlan UDA activists, smuggled to N ern Ireland and assembled t Security authorities in Belfas lieve there are as many as 1,0 the weapons hidden in the ince.

Meanwhile, Cmdr. Peter D head of Scotland Yard's ant rorist squad, disclosed that the that the police believe is no command of the IRA networ England is a tall, thin Irish with a limp known as Gerry. C mander Duffy said that agents found a red sedan used by him his men when they bombed Texaco oil terminal at Ca Island, east of London.

The auto was found in Brain a commuter town northeast of L don where the police believe IRA network is centered. The cember bombings renewed the visionals sporadic terror camp here following a two-year lull police smashed their networ English cities.

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No Influx of Refugees

Eerie Silence of Cambodia A Puzzle to Thai Officials

By Henry Kamm

KANTHARALAK, Thailand (NYT) — The road that leads south from this district seat grows less animated as it nears the Cambodian border, and for the last three miles there are no more people walking or working in the fields. Rocks, gravel and dead branches are scattered in the road, the signs of disuse.

Three miles from the border, when one hopes at the next turn to be able to catch a glimpse of the famous, ancient hilltop temple of Preah Vihear, just across the Cambodian line, a Thai border patrol police detachment blocks the road. Too dangerous, the lieutenant says. Mines. A felled tree trunk lies across the narrow road to let no vehicle pass.

The Cambodian silence begins even on this side of the border. It is interrupted occasionally, the lieutenant said, by the sounds of guns firing. Sometimes, he said, the explosions cause the earth in Thailand to shake, making him think they are from bombs being dropped by Vietnamese planes.

Nowhere is the extraordinary silence out of Cambodia so tangible as here.

For about six weeks a major war has set all of the neighboring country ablaze. An enemy army has sliced through Cambodia, its tanks and planes pounding its soil with shells, rockets and bombs. It has met with heavy, continuing resistance.

One knows that thousands of people must have died and others are still dying. Competing official radio stations, one from China speaking on behalf of the toppled government of Premier Pol Pot, the other from Vietnam on behalf of the new regime put into Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese invaders, fill the air with shrill, highly contradictory and generally incredible propaganda claims.

But from Cambodia's people, about eight million before the great killing of them began nearly nine years ago, not a sound. A tour of Thailand's border region with Cambodia disclosed only a sense of enigma, which grows stronger the closer one gets to Cambodia.

In each of Thailand's border provinces, officials had been alerted to handle an expected outpouring of refugees. It has not come. Well below 1,000 Cambodians have crossed into Thailand since the beginning of the large-scale fighting, Premier Kriangsak Chamanand said.

The largest group, 259, crossed into the province of Surin, west of here. But silence surrounds them as well, because the Thai government has put them under military guard and strictly prohibits access to them. Some who have been in contact with them say they were Pol Pot soldiers, others say they were refugees, and others believe a large number of them are Thai Communists who collaborated with Pol Pot's troops and are now coming to threaten Thailand's security.

Some say they came with two truckloads of weapons; others maintain they brought none. Nobody knows.

Nobody knows why the people of Cambodia, who have suffered under the tyrannical Pol Pot regime and are once more being made the victims of war, are not using the disarray and confusion that must reign in their country to seek at least temporary asylum here.

Fighting has on occasion been heavy in the Preah Vihear sector.

This region has been a major area of infiltration by combined groups of Cambodian soldiers and Thai Communist insurgents, and the Thai government's hold over the area is frail. But local officials and the lieutenant said that, since the Cambodian war, the nightly border raids have stopped.



United Press International

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, center, walks by the grave of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Atlanta. He is accompanied by Dr. King's widow, Coretta King.

Pro-Taiwan Group Holds Demonstration

Teng in Texas to Visit Space Center

HOUSTON, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, switching from diplomacy to a quest for information about Americans, arrived in south Texas today to inspect petroleum technology, the space program and a Texas barbeque and rodeo.

Mr. Teng left Atlanta early in the morning aboard Air Force One, loaned by President Carter. He was accompanied by his wife, Cho Lin, and the Chinese delegation. They were met here by a Texas delegation for a short ceremony on the runway, and the playing of "The Yellow Rose of Texas."

"We are very happy to have this opportunity to come and learn about your advanced experience in the petroleum industry and other fields, to meet with personalities in the South and to make new friends," Mr. Teng said.

Demonstration

Mr. Teng was forced to slip out a side gate at Ellington Air Force Base here to dodge demonstrators. The protesters earlier this week had rented a parking lot and car-repair garage across the street from the main gate into Ellington. By early morning about 200 Chinese and Americans, carrying Taiwan flags, gathered in a line from the gate down the road toward the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Mr. Teng's first stop on his two-day visit. Houston is the sister city of Taipei.

The demonstrators unfurled a banner which said on one side, "Impeach Carter," and on the other, "The only good Communist is a dead Communist."

The sister-city relationship between Houston and Taipei is a cultural and trade arrangement sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. The agreement has little political value although, when Mr. Carter recognized China, the local City Council passed a resolution expressing opposition.

Mr. Teng will visit the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and then attend a rodeo-barbeque in suburban Simonton tonight. Tomorrow, he will visit the Hughes Tool Co., which already has sold 412 million worth of oil-well drilling equipment to China, and then fly to Seattle.

Remarks During Trip to U.S.

Moscow Denounces Teng for Attacks

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (WP) — The Soviet Union yesterday denounced Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's recent attacks on the Soviet Union in Washington as slanderous and incendiary and called on the Carter administration to clarify its position on relations with the Kremlin in the aftermath of Mr. Teng's meetings at the White House.

In a sharp riposte to Mr. Teng's anti-Soviet sallies of the past two days, Tass noted that the White House had not distanced itself from what Tass called Mr. Teng's "rude attacks against the Soviet Union's policy" during his address to Congress Wednesday.

"Many words were said from the American side" during the Chinese leader's visit, the agency noted in a dispatch from Washington. "But these words do not indicate the attitude of the U.S. administration toward the incendiary statements by the Chinese guest of the White House, toward the slandering of the policy of relaxation of tension, toward the condemnation of efforts to restrict the arms race and toward calls to create 'a united front against the Soviet Union.'

"All this calls for clarification. For in statements by the American side, it was said that the talks with Teng revealed the existence of 'many common perspectives,' that the two sides could facilitate the attainment of 'analogous aims' and even that the sides had agreed to 'conduct regular consultations on questions of common strategic interest.'

"The Chinese understanding of perspectives, aims and strategic interest is known," Tass said, adding that the Peking leadership orients itself toward war, hegemonism, the suppression of national liberation movements and struggle against socialist countries.

Until last night, the Soviet Union had refrained from significant comment on Mr. Teng's visit to the United States. But the official press and senior Soviet sources have made it clear since full Chinese-U.S. diplomatic relations were announced in December that the Kremlin is alarmed about possible actions by Peking and Washington against Moscow.

During his Washington stay, Mr. Teng mounted blunt attacks against the Soviet Union and called on the United States, Europe and Japan to join forces against the Russian "polar bear."

Tass continued: "There was a whole series of speeches and statements (by Mr. Teng) containing slander against the Soviet Union and its policy. Teng said the U.S.S.R. was the 'main seat of war,' called for 'unification and firm joint actions against the Soviet Union,' and all this was stated not during some private discussions but at meetings in Congress and at official receptions. He made such statements at specially held press conferences."

The outraged Tass report underlines the seriousness with which Moscow views Mr. Teng's remarks. China and the United States agreed to an anti-hegemonism clause in their resumption of relations which the Soviet Union believes is aimed at blocking it from a legitimate role in Asia. Senior Soviet analysts have said that Peking is intent upon global war between the United States and the Soviet Union as a means of establishing Chinese dominance.

'Teng Lectures'

Quoting "the American press," Tass asserted: "Note was taken in the U.S. of Teng's persistent attempts to lecture the American government on how to conduct its foreign policy. It was also noted that some of his statements were actually an attempt to undermine the position of President Carter, who wants conclusion of a new treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms."

It is expected that the United States and the Soviet Union will finish negotiating a new SALT treaty early this year and that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will go to Washington in the spring to sign it prior to a ratification vote in the U.S. Senate.

The Tass report, in effect, challenges the White House to reassure the Kremlin on its intentions on SALT and may call into question a Brezhnev trip to a Washington summit meeting. Moscow has been extremely wary of the sudden U.S.-Chinese rapprochement as well as of a Peking diplomatic offensive that has taken leading officials to various European capitals since last summer.

Mr. Teng left Washington yesterday for Atlanta and other U.S. cities.

A-Plant Worker Held in Theft, Extortion in U.S.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Feb. 2 (AP) — David Dale, 39, who was employed at a General Electric plant here, has been arrested for theft and extortion after two canisters containing 150 pounds of uranium were taken from the facility, the FBI says.

An extortion letter was found Monday, propped against an office door. The letter was said to threaten to release to the press information that the canisters had been stolen if GE failed to pay $100,000 within 48 hours. No money was paid, officials said.

Mr. Dale, who was employed by a subcontractor working at the plant, was taken before a magistrate and ordered held on $150,000 bond.

The slightly enriched uranium was recovered by the FBI yesterday in an open field five miles east of the GE nuclear fuel plant, outside Wilmington. Agents said that the uranium posed no threat to health.

A GE spokesman said that the canisters were discovered missing last Friday during normal computer monitoring at the plant, which manufactures radioactive fuel rods and pellets for nuclear power plants.

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Public Appearances and Television

Teng Uses Media to Build Strong Image

By Jay Mathews

WASHINGTON (WP) — No huge posters show his face to China's millions and no banners route his works, but Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has developed a powerful image in China in new and modern way that reached a peak this week in Washington.

Mao Tse-tung, the late Communist Party chairman, relied on remoteness and mystery to enhance his charisma.

Mr. Teng, for reasons peculiar to China in the late 1970s, has experimented — with apparent success — in creating a personality cult in the fashion of a U.S. politician, using public appearances and television.

In the process, he has profited from an awkward and often puzzling political situation in which he has become the effective ruler of his country without holding the highest party, government or army offices.

His nominal superior, Premier and Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, 57, has adopted, with some modifications, the remote style of Mao, but recent conversations with Chinese in Peking indicate that Mr. Teng has captured the popular imagination.

"People just like to watch him," a Chinese said earlier this month. "He's humorous, and sometimes unpredictable."

This week, with coverage of his tour of Washington highlighted on Chinese television and in the national press, Mr. Teng, 74, is certain to become the focus of daily Chinese urban life as people gather around television sets.

The Chinese press has worked in recent months to create an appetite for scenes of U.S. skyscrapers, rich banquet tables, and gala entertainments, and now the Chinese are seeing it with Mr. Teng in the middle.

In almost every meeting hall and in many private homes in China, pictures of Mao and Mr. Hua hold the place of honor.

After visits to several poster and bookstores in four Chinese cities, only one poster featuring the deputy premier could be found.

A clerk at a Canton poster store, who was asked in August, 1977, where the Teng posters were, replied: "They are coming." Last November, they apparently still had not arrived.

After Mr. Teng returned to power in July, 1977, he began a string of public appearances that often focused on China's blossoming relationship with the United States. These appearances were broadcast to the Chinese people.

His first major appearances were in August, 1977, when he met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Last year, he took trips to Southeast Asia and Japan. This month, he has held a press conference in Peking with U.S. reporters and has embarked on a four-city tour of the United States. All have been covered extensively in the Chinese press.

In a way, Mr. Teng's unusual accessibility follows the example of his mentor, the man who served for years as second to Mao — the late Premier Chou En-lai. But China did not have the facilities for satellite coverage of foreign visits in Mr. Chou's most active days, so Mr. Teng's exposure is much wider.

The attention paid to one or more members of the Chinese leadership significantly affect the course of government in China. Middle-level officials fear missteps that might cost their jobs and so they watch carefully to see who is receiving the most attention. They tend to give priority to policies favored by that leader, according to foreign analysts and many Chinese.

The official Chinese press in the last year has complained of middle-level officials who are slow to institute Teng-inspired changes, such as the new emphasis on performance over politics in admitting students to universities. The attention paid to Mr. Teng on television is expected to encourage such officials to move faster.

President Carter reflected U.S. confusion over Mr. Teng's status when he mistakenly referred to him as "Mr. Prime Minister" on Monday.

Although Chinese are reluctant to discuss Mr. Teng's influence in relation to that of Mr. Hua, the more experienced deputy premier seems in firm control of the Chinese government. The ruling Politburo has been gradually loaded with some of his closest allies and almost all of the pragmatic modifications of Chinese domestic policy in the last 18 months bear Mr. Teng's stamp.

Boris Muzrukov Dies; Father of Soviet T-34 Tank

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Maj. Gen. Boris Glebovich Muzrukov, 74, the creator of the Russian T-34 battle tank in World War II, died Wednesday after a long illness, Tass reported yesterday.

Described as a "true son of the Communist Party" in a citation signed by President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet leaders, Gen. Muzrukov held the Lenin Prize, four Orders of Lenin and two Orders of Hero of Socialist Labor, among many other awards.

Gen. Muzrukov graduated from the Leningrad Technological Institute in 1929 and rose to become chief metal engineer of the Kirov heavy industry works within 10 years.

"Under his direction, assembly-line production of the T-34 tank and of mobile artillery pieces was begun and their uninterrupted delivery to the front was assured," the citation said.

Yang Chung-chiang

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP) — Yang Chung-chiang, 82, a noted Chinese paleontologist, died in Peking last month, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Dr. Edward A. Gall

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2 (AP) — Dr. Edward A. Gall, 72, former president of the American Association of Pathologists, died Wednesday of cancer, a disease he sought to conquer in his research.

Catherine Nimitz

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP) — Catherine Nimitz, 86, widow of Adm. Chester Nimitz, died at the Oakland Naval Hospital yesterday.

Manila Charges 2 Boats Unloaded 604 Vietnamese

MANILA, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Two refugee vessels arrived at a remote central Philippine island, unloaded 604 Vietnamese and then fled, authorities said today.

Philippine officials said that the ships sneaked into Village Bay on the Boayen islet, off Palawan Island, about 300 miles southwest of Manila, Wednesday night.

Werner Blatter, Manila's representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said that one of the vessels was the Cuu Long 125. The second ship was unidentified.

Philippine officials said that the two vessels let off a total of 604 refugees on the island, sailed off and were somewhere in the South China Sea, each carrying about 1,000 refugees.

Moscow Signs Pact On Aid to Vietnam

BANGKOK, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The Soviet Union signed an agreement today to help Vietnam build three engineering plants and a Ho Chi Minh museum.

The Vietnam news agency said that the agreement, which tightens already close economic ties between the two countries, was signed at a meeting in Hanoi of the joint Vietnam-Soviet Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee. One of the projects reportedly will be a tractor plant.

China Magazine Provides Details of Liu's Death

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Liu Shao-chi, Chinese head of state and heir apparent to Mao Tse-tung until his purge in 1966, died of natural causes while being sent into political exile during the Cultural Revolution, a Japanese news agency said today.

The Kyodo News Service, in a dispatch from Peking, said a student magazine published by a pro-democracy group at Peking University described Mr. Liu's death in its current issue.

Western analysts expect that Mr. Liu, who would have been 81 this year, will soon be rehabilitated since his moderate policies were shared by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, a Cultural Revolution victim himself.

No exact dates were mentioned but the article in the Spring of Peking magazine contained the first detailed reports of Mr. Liu's death.

Branded 'Elitist'

Followers of Marshal and Party Deputy Chairman Lin Piao seized Mr. Liu on charges of treason, spying and "elitist labor activities."

Mr. Liu was sent under guard to Kaifeng in Honan Province on Marshal Lin's orders, Kyodo quoted the magazine as saying.

Mr. Liu, however, died on a train en route to the province, the magazine said, and Kyodo added parenthetically that his ailment is believed to have been cancer.

Wang Kuang Mei, Mr. Liu's widow, reportedly lives in a party-owned house and was rehabilitated recently.

Sid Vicious, 21, Punk Rock Star, Is Found Dead

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — The nude body of punk rock musician Sid Vicious was found today by his mother and a girlfriend in a Greenwich Village apartment. Police said he apparently died of a heroin overdose.

Police said that a syringe, a spoon and what was probably heroin residue was found near the body of the former Sex Pistols star.

His body was discovered at about 12:30 p.m. by his mother, Anne Beverly, and a friend, Michele Robinson, who rented the apartment, police said. Police said that the musician, 21, died sometime after 2 a.m.

"At this point we don't know whether he wanted to kill himself or just got too potent a dose," a police officer said.

Mr. Vicious, a native of England whose real name was John Simon Ritchie, was released yesterday from city jail on $50,000 bail. He was accused of killing his long-time girlfriend, Nancy Spungeon, on Oct. 12, by stabbing her.

Ancient Burial Jars Found in Philippines

MANILA, Feb 2, (Reuters) — Burial jars believed to have been used 2,000 years ago have been unearthed in the central Philippines, the Times Journal reported here today.

The daily quoted a national museum curator as saying the jars, each weighing about 110 pounds, were perhaps in use 200 years before and after the birth of Christ. The jars were excavated in the village of Escuala, 300 miles southeast of Manila.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Third Stage for Iran

Ayatollah Khomeini told the swarms of Iranians who greeted him on his return from exile that this was only the first stage of his country's revolution. But at the least it was the second major phase of Iran's unusual ouster of the shah — it was the shah himself who sketched out the first, when he left the country to a long-time political opponent, Shahpur Bakhtiar. And Bakhtiar, in his turn, led the way to the second stage when he, despite Khomeini's refusal to negotiate with any designate of the shah, opened the airports to him.

To be sure, both the shah and the premier were under tremendous pressure from Khomeini's followers. The ayatollah had stirred a vast pride in Iran's faith in Islam, its patriotism, and whatever the specifics of his program (and these remain obscure), his personality had drawn most of the shah's foes around him.

What is Iran's third stage to be? Khomeini began his home campaign by denouncing foreigners, a painfully familiar initiative by those who seek power and one which could bring complex dilemmas to a land which exists by exporting raw materials (chiefly oil) and importing manufactured goods. After living with such an economy is it possible for Iran to return to the pastoral and agricultural life on which its rich culture and history is founded?

And how does Khomeini propose to effectuate his revolution? Algeria, after Boumedienne's death, has been struggling with the ideas of an Islamic republic (with Socialist overtones) and, despite the selection of Col. Chadli as president, that struggle may continue. Pope John Paul II, returned from Mexico, leaves behind puzzlement as to how the Catholic Church is to answer his call to work for justice to the poor without direct involvement in goverment — or revolution.

The relationship of religion and the state is one that has been the source of both argument and battle down through the ages. It seems to be growing today — perhaps because lay governments and ideologies have left much to be desired and peoples are turning to nonmaterial sources for their comfort and strength here on earth. But the emotional content of the policies of religion is certainly no less than that of those who sought to advance worldly ideas of economics and politics, and that content poses problems.

So Iran's third stage, complicated by unclear divisions among the people and the armed forces, is hard to assess. If Khomeini were to abandon some of his rigid stands and work toward a compromise solution that would give the Iranians an opportunity to create a government through freedom rather than by force, that would be the country's best hope. Short of that, the strains on the land seem certain to continue, to everyone's disadvantage.



'This Isn't a Creek and I Do Have a Paddle.'

Henry Kissinger Takes Revenge

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Economist of London, which is not a frivolous publication, is now printing Henry Kissinger's extensive and mystifying views on the wisdom or otherwise of signing and ratifying a second strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

Boiling it down, he seems to say that maybe he'd sign it and maybe he wouldn't, but in the process, this interview dramatizes the influential role Mr. Kissinger is still playing as a private citizen in the conduct of American foreign policy.

More important, it underscores a notion that has been gaining considerable support here in the Carter administration and in the Congress: namely, that when Kissinger finally makes up his mind, his testimony for or against SALT II might very well be decisive on how the Senate finally votes on the issue.

Money and Freedom

No secretary of state and certainly no former secretary of state or U.S. senator in memory, past or present, has ever had such influence. One wonders why he would want to run for the Senate in New York, when he can make so much more money and have so much more freedom and power by just appearing occasionally on NBC (on a million-dollar contract), making lectures at $10,000 a performance, writing books at God knows how much, and raising money for the Republican Party as the most popular speaker on the political circuit.

This, in a way, is Kissinger's revenge. He was brought out of Harvard by Nelson Rockefeller, and put into office by Richard Nixon, and vilified in the presidential election campaign by Jimmy Carter, who is now appealing, almost pleading, for the Republicans to support his SALT II treaty, and needs Kissinger's help.

It's really not fair to talk about "Kissinger's revenge" because he is really not in a revengeful mood and has no reason to be so. He is one of the most important figures in the SALT debate, not because he seeks revenge against Carter, but because he has established himself in his own right as the most thoughtful public figure on foreign policy of our time, and now commands the respect of the foreign-policy advisers in both parties.

But knowing this, Kissinger is being very careful to avoid taking a position on the SALT II treaty for or against the president, or the divided members of the Republican Party.

'Many Dangers'

"This SALT agreement," he told The Economist, "at best slightly limits existing weapons programs, and it contains within it many dangers. . . It can perhaps be defended on the ground that it does not inhibit us from rectifying the imbalance which in the 1980s will face all the countries with the gravest dangers."

"I think," he added, "that at a minimum the ratification process should be used to put the Soviets on notice that the Congress of the United States cannot accept the constant challenges to the international order. How that might achieved," he said, "I want to r serve for the ratification debate."

Kissinger told The Econom that he was concerned about t balance of power in the 1980s, a wanted to be sure that the Cart administration understood the da gers.

"The administration," he adde "has an obligation not to sell SAI with the argument that by itself will usher in an era of peace. If n analysis of the 1980s is even a proximately correct," he conclu ed, "we will enter an era of gra danger."

Public Approach

But there is no dispute about a of this. The administration agre with this analysis. It also agre with Kissinger that the propos SALT agreement "at best sligh limits existing weapons." There really no difference between the on this and most of Kissinge other points.

The only difference is that Ki inger, the private citizen, is defini the issue on the television, in int views, and in influential public tions of the world, like The Econ mist, and the Carter administrati is not.

What Henry doesn't analyze this or any other interview he h given, is what the consequenc would be if the Senate, after years of negotiation, including h own, rejected Carter's SALT treaty. He has been very careful define the questions without givi his own answers, and this is prof bly prudent on his part.

For the SALT II agreement h not yet been completed, let alo signed, and Kissinger is waiting f the critical last-minute amen ments before saying what in t end he would do.

Margin of Doubters

The bet here is that he would a prove the treaty with doubts a vague reservations at the end, b that he will go along and take a c cisive margin of the doubting R publicans and Democrats with hi

Meanwhile, his views will sought in Washington and abroa in the press, by leaders of the Exe utive and the Congress, by forei ambassadors, and candidates f the Republican nomination for t presidency, on the "Today Sho and on the "Tonight Show" a even by Jimmy Carter.

All the people who were for Ki inger in the past, and even tho who were against him and still a — quite a few — still concede t point. Henry is still in the catbi seat, the most influential outsid insider of our time.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Mr. Miller's Surcharge

In his amiable and ingenuous way, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, has given new life to a dangerous old idea. Testifying before a congressional committee, he suggested that a further decline of the dollar might require "a surcharge to limit imports." A surcharge is an additional tariff. Mr. Miller went on to say that it was merely a hypothetical possibility, since he is confident that the dollar is not going to fall further. But since most of the world is less confident than Mr. Miller on that point, it pays close attention to his views on contingency plans.

Mr. Miller often gives the impression of having stepped new out of the egg on the day that he arrived at the Fed. He appeared not to be aware of the recent, and unhappy, history of the import surcharge. The surcharge was part of President Nixon's 1971 economic blitzkrieg, along with the wage-price freeze. The purpose of the surcharge that time was to serve as the bludgeon with which John Connally, then secretary of the Treasury, pounded the other trading nations into accepting the first devaluation of the dollar — commencing, you will observe, the long decline that Mr. Miller is now struggling to end.

An import surcharge is wrong in principle, since it attempts to push the price of one country's policy failures off onto its neighbors and allies. It also happens to be illegal under the international trade agreements in which the United States has joined. It would, further, hit the wrong target. The brunt of a U.S. import surcharge is inevitably born by Canada, which sells much more to the United States (and buys more in the United States) than any other country. But the U.S. dollar is not falling in Canada. On the contrary, the Canadian dollar has been falling sharply against the U.S. currency. As a remedy for the falling U.S. dollar, an import surcharge is like Laetrile for a broken leg — the most questionable kind of medicine for the least appropriate ailment.

Perhaps Mr. Miller was thinking of oil imports. What about a special surcharge on oil alone, leaving all other kinds of imports aside? Unfortunately, oil is considered sacred and untouchable by Congress. President Ford tried to put a surcharge on imported oil in 1975, and Congress forced him to back off by threatening to revoke his legal authority to do it. And the more recent efforts to tax crude oil have been no more successful. Details can be obtained from Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger.

But it's not merely that the surcharge idea is inept. For the chairman of the Federal Reserve to talk seriously about it has harmful effects in two places. One is Geneva, where years of slow and complex trade negotiations are now drawing to a close. The negotiators in Geneva will assume that, through Mr. Miller, the United States is threatening them; they are not likely to react well to that kind of pressure. There will also be damage in Congress, where the protectionists are now organizing the opposition to the trade legislation that the Carter administration will bring back from Geneva this spring. In Congress, Mr. Miller's words will be read as a hint that perhaps higher tariffs can be substituted for good policy.

The White House tries to maintain good diplomatic relations with Mr. Miller, but this time the transgression is too serious to permit polite toleration. The White House will only compound the damage if it does not declare, promptly and explicitly, that import surcharges are not acceptable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Outflanking the Soviet Censor

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Up until last week, the apparent situation of writers in the Soviet Union was black or white and very clear.

A writer belonged to one of two groups: the officials, protected by the regime, published and known in the Soviet Union but (often deservedly) unknown in the West, or one of the nonconformists, rejected by the state, a stranger to Soviet bookstands, but published in the West.

Reality went beyond appearances, however, and many excellent works have been published in the Soviet Union, where the censorship system also is less than perfect. And all of this was even further complicated last week.

With the publication of the Metropol Almanac, the literary life of the Soviet Union has taken on an entirely new turn. The almanac is a tome of 120 pages that would fill about 700 pages of a normal-size book. The five members of its editorial board all belong to the very official Soviet Union of Writers: the novelists Vassili Axionov (some of whose works are known in the West) and Andrei Bitov, the poets Yevgeny Popov and Fasil Iskander, and the literary critic Viktor Yerofeyev.

Old Tradition

The almanac — if the name is taken literally — is a renewal of an old Russian tradition and contains the works (many of which were rejected or mutilated by the censors) of 23 writers, some of whom are extremely popular in the Soviet Union, such as the poets Andrei Voznesensky, Bella Akhmadulina and Vladimir Vysotsky.

The almanac form, the editors say, makes it possible for the writers to avoid the dilemma of capitulating before official censorship or seeking a foreign editor. "There is a hiatus," they say, "between official literature and dissident literature, and this is what we are trying to fill."

The almanac, however, and notwithstanding the editors' avowed intentions, is more than a renewed literary form; it is a political act.

A writer in the Soviet Union may choose one of four paths of expression. He may "write for the court" and be widely published throughout the land or he may prefer to write "for the desk drawer" without any hope of reaching the Soviet public. He may also decide to take the leap and have his works published in the West, with all the risk this entails of being accused of dissidence, insult to his fatherland, of having his literary career cut short and of even being thrown in jail, or he may go into exile — voluntarily or otherwise. This last solution would allow him, according to the term of cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, to "etude the fate of a caged animal," but would also totally cut him off from Soviet cultural life.

The almanac would like to offer a fifth possibility, that of being published at home without censorship and without being considered a dissident. Yet, in the Soviet Union, as in all totalitarian countries, all cultural expressions, and literature in particular, must serve a political purpose. Thus, the writer in a totalitarian state is condemned, according to exiled Czech writer Milan Kundera, "to participate in the stultification of the masses."

The almanac is, therefore, an attempt to get on the Soviet literary market without participating in the stultification of the nation and is evidence of a rebellious mood among intellectuals, a mood and an attempt which must be quashed immediately lest they grow beyond the control of the party.

It is above all proof that even those writers who, up to now, had shown abject fidelity to the regime, can no longer bear the heavy hand of censorship.

Even Yevgeny Yevtuchenko, the golden boy of Soviet poetry, whose notorious cunning has allowed him to appear fully independent while enjoying the favors of the Kremlin, has just suffered the slings and arrows of censorship. A two-hour television program featuring his works, which had been scheduled last month, was canceled at the last moment because the censor felt that four lines in one of his poems were an insult to Soviet television.

Yevtuchenko is currently touring the West, but the writer Gheorgi Vladimov was not allowed to go to Paris in December to participate in a French Pen Club meeting, just as a year earlier he was not allowed to attend the Frankfurt Book Fair.

A sign at his stand at the Frankfurt fair read: "Unable to Attend." This "inability" was due to the publication in the West of his book, "Rouslan," the tale of a dog trained to guard prisoners in the Gulag. "Rouslan" had been rejected by the Soviet censor.

Viktor Nekrassov, the author of the "Trenches of Stalingrad," a Stalin Prize winner as well as a Lenin Prize laureate, and who has been living in Paris since 1974, recounts as follows one of his conversations with an official of Glavit, the "ministry" of censorship:

The official: "But why do you insist that your young heroine meet the athlete in her apartment? Couldn't they meet elsewhere? In a cafe, for example?"

Nekrassov: "But people cannot kiss each other in our cafes . . . Moscow isn't Paris, you know that."

The official: "And please tell me why must they kiss? Unless I'm mistaken, the heroine is a married woman, and what is more, married to a Communist Party official . . ."

Nekrassov: "But isn't it possible for party officials to be . . ."

The official: "No, they cannot, and I further believe that it is in bad taste to imagine that they could."

The Soviet censor strikes even more at scientists than at writers, and the scientists are even more chafed by his restrictions. A book by U.S. economist Paul Samuelson, a Nobel Prize winner, which was distributed among Soviet economists, was said to contain a number of "falsifications" and several long passages were eliminated. Among the paragraphs which disappeared were Mr. Samuelson's description of the Soviet economy.

Official Warnings

The "private distribution" of eight copies of the almanac — which under conditions existing in the Soviet Union, and thanks to the samizdat network, means thousands of readers within the country and abroad — was carried out despite official opposition and in spite of several warnings from (at least) two "tribunals," that of the party and that of the Union of Writers, among whose "judges" sat Yuri Zhukov, who writes fiery editorials for Pravda.

The Kremlin also lost no time in letting the almanac's editorial board know how it felt about the whole idea: The restaurant that had been reserved for the inauguration of the almanac was suddenly shut for "sanitary reasons." And there are reasons to believe that the regime does not intend to stop there, for the appearance of the almanac is more than a rejection of censorship, it is also evidence of an intellectual awakening.

The preface of the almanac made that evident by declaring that "Soviet literature is an integral part of Western culture." And the publication emphasized that point by printing extracts (in Russian and in English) of John Updike's novel, "The Coup."

The very idea of publishing the almanac without the knowledge or approval of the censor is one that already has been carried out successfully in other Communist countries. The publications "Zapis" in Poland and "Spectrum" in Czechoslovakia have printed works by authors who are in the official limbo, and thus have spared those two countries' literature from total annihilation.

The growing, worldwide struggle against censorship is a new phenomenon whose importance cannot be overestimated. This new international dimension was accentuated by the very significant — although nonliterary — encounter in Moscow, for the first time, of Polish and Soviet dissidents.

Zbigniew Romaszewski, a representative of Warsaw's Social Self-Defense Committee, conferred in Moscow with Andrei Sakharov and other members of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Human Rights.

Censorship and "the fear of facts" are the ideological bases of all dictatorships. The Metropol Almanac, which saps censorship, thereby saps the dictatorship.

"The spirit that is considered counter-revolutionary these days in the Soviet Union is the very same spirit that first helped to bring down the half-rotten pillars of the old czarist world," Andre Gide wrote in "Back from the U.S.S.R." in 1936.

These words belong on the title page of the Metropol Almanac, edited in Moscow in 1979.

Letters

Cambodian War

The Vietnamese intervention has caused Cambodia to lose its independence, even though there are good reasons to rejoice in the collapse of the bloodthirsty regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Bearing in mind the age-old antagonism of the Khmer and Vietnamese nations, one can foresee that after a period of calm, the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia will provoke a nationalist reaction on the part of the local population.

This presence creates the conditions for a new war of liberation that will simply lead to the total destruction of a nation that has already undergone the hardships of five years of an American war and of nearly four years of self-genocide.

It is therefore urgent, in order to insure the survival of a nation and to maintain a zone of peace in that key area, to find a political solution that could be accepted by all parties concerned and that would answer the real needs of each of those parties.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is perhaps the man who could save the situation. Everybody knows that he is a great patriot and that ever since the early fifties, he has embodied Cambodia's independence. Never have his enemies, be they from the left or from the right, questioned his patriotism.

Today, Sihanouk appears as the only figure who can gather all Cambodians together, whatever their political allegiance, and save Cambodia from the threat of chaos and defend its independence and sovereignty.

A policy of national union is the only realistic way to make of Cambodia a peace-loving nation that can live on good terms with all its neighbors and therefore contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

An international conference must be called in order to guarantee Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. That will imply the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodian territory and the organization of free and democratic elections under the authority of a provisional government of national union, possibly under international control.

It is clear that the future neutrality of Cambodia will apply to both East-West relations and to relations with the different poles of the Communist world. The creation of an international control commission that would include representatives of China and Vietnam would have to be considered.

SAM RAINSY.
NEAL TANIVONG.
Cormeilles, France.

U.S. 'Melodrama'

The article on "Holocaust" by John Vinocur (IHT, Jan. 22) was highly misleading. Anyone who has watched German television over the years knows that hundreds of programs — documentary as well as dramatic — have been devoted to Nazi treatment of the Jews. Most of these have been German-produced, although a considerable number were foreign imports. I used to watch as many of these as I could; I now find myself avoiding them. After a while, you've seen all the documentary footage and know all the dramatic possibilities. And you wonder whether a point of diminishing returns may not have been reached.

Then along comes "Holocaust," a U.S. melodrama full of the bloopers that inevitably attend this sort of outsider's conception of things — a German drama on discrimination against blacks America would probably be equal faulty (I don't want to equate Na treatment of Jews with America treatment of blacks — mass exte mination with a handful of lync ings — but as dramas produced u der these circumstances, the tw would no doubt be similar.) Th point is, would U.S. television sho such a German-produced drama all, or in prime time? We Ame cans tend to believe that sensatio in America should be sensation around the globe; it's a result of t provincial prisma through wh we often see things.

Frankly, German TV offici showed good judgment in relega ing this U.S. melodrama to t third program; and I'm sure they go on, week in, week out, carryin programs that more convincing convey to German viewers the le sons of the Nazi era.

HARRY B. DAVIS.
Eppelheim, West Germany.

Business Morals

It is indeed a sad state when th largest U.S. business school has teach lying as a business metho ("Lying Becomes a Matter Course at Harvard," IHT, Jan. 24 The goal is to win at any price.

I was taught that business ab commands morals.

ROBERT L. McEWEN.
Geneva.

International Opinion

Teng and Apple Pie

Teng Hsiao-ping, high man on the Chinese totem pole as things stand now, may be expected at any moment to praise American motherhood and call for apple pie, such has been his study of the market as it used to be. There is still a ready audience among senior senators for arguments against Soviet hegemony and for none-too-veiled warnings that SALT II would be an American betrayal. But Americans might, and no doubt will, pause before they overdo the credence given to China's ambassador extraordinary. Any moves now taking place toward making China less of a hell-hole than it was during the Cultural Revolution will clearly be welcome, and in that respect Mr. Teng is on the preferable wing of the party. It may even have been to secure his position in the struggle that the United States decided on recognition when it did. . . But caution with this, as with other dictatorships, does not go amiss. . . There is nothing solid enough in the Chinese change of mood so far to justify more than interested politeness on the Western side.

— From the Guardian (London).

Seeking the Devil

World Church Council financing of movements claiming to further the political rights of blacks in southern Africa has long been the target of criticism. The question has always been what was meant by the council's "anti-racism" program.

It was defined recently by its secretary-general as "changing the structure of racist societies that function on the basis of political and economic oppression." This could perfectly well cover such things as Soviet anti-Semitism, but there have never been any signs of its doing so in practice. For the World Council the devil is to be found elsewhere — in places where capitalism is said to disadvantage nonwhites. Behind a smokescreen of "penitence, humility, integrity" the World Council of Churches is itself practicing anti-white, class-war racism.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1904

LONDON — The King opened the current session of Parliament at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the Queen and others of the Royal Family attending. He said, in part: "My relations with foreign powers continue to be satisfactory in character. The military operations in Somaliland are being pushed forward as rapidly as the difficulties of climate and transport will permit. The successes recently obtained by my troops under General Egerton will materially contribute to the destruction of the rebel leader, and the consequent pacification of the country."

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1929

PLYMOUTH, England — Maintaining his usual complete taciturnity, Colonel T.E. Lawrence, "uncrowned king of Arabia," traveling under his Royal Air Force "nom de plume," Aircraftsman Edward Shaw, landed in a naval launch from the liner Rajputana here today. He thereby eluded the crowds of newspapermen — and their possibly embarrassing questions — who were waiting at the regular debarkment point. On board the liner Lawrence was said to be extremely shy, rarely visiting the deck except late at night, when he was deaf and dumb to any chance inquiries.

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Art in Paris

Chardin: A Step From Greatness

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT) — The French of the 18th century had some well-defined ideas of what was important in art, and what was less so. The highest value was attached to historical paintings, closely followed by portraits. The lower orders were those of *peinture de genre* — words that, on inspection, turn out to be meaningless, but that traditionally served to designate scenes of everyday life — and, below those, the still life.

The result of such classifications was that painters generally felt themselves authorized, or privileged, to paint only in the category for which they had been trained. To venture beyond was an act of hubris that some undertook at their peril.

So it was with Jean-Baptiste Chardin (1699-1779), who is being celebrated with a retrospective of 140 items covering the whole range of his work at the Grand Palais (to April 30). Chardin first considered himself a painter of still lifes. One day he was with his colleague and friend, Aved, whose specialty was the portrait and scenes of everyday life. Somebody came to ask Aved to do a portrait and was turned down. "You should not have refused," Chardin reproached him. "You're not yet so well known as to be able to turn down an offer of £400." To which Aved replied: "You would be right, no doubt, if a portrait was as easy to paint as a sausage."

This understandably piqued Chardin, who shortly thereafter ventured to paint *scenes de genre* and portraits, and won approval in both fields.

The perspectives, fortunately, have changed since Chardin's day, but whereas Cezanne painted apples because he considered the problems of volume and color and light to belong to the highest order of painting, Chardin did so because he felt, as did his contemporaries, that his training had not made him worthy to undertake the highest ventures. When his son readied himself to undertake an artistic career, Chardin wanted him to become a painter of history. This was an ascension in society; he knew it and he approved.

Forerunner

Chardin is no doubt greater than he imagined, and possibly not as great as some of his more recent admirers have conceived. He is hailed as the forerunner in French art of painting for painting's sake, and was adopted as an ancestor, at the end of the last century, by powerful but solitary figures like Van Gogh and Cezanne, who needed such a lineage to consolidate their own determination.

The exhibition allows one to sense the evolution of Chardin quite clearly. The display is chronological and the early years, while revealing a dreary demand for paintings of dead rabbits, also show a fairly constant feature of his art that distinguishes him from his predecessors in still-life painting. Certainly, both Zurbaran and Caravaggio had found a manner of great simplicity and intensity in this form, but on the whole the taste was to the precious object — crystal and silver — or to the baroque accumulation, whereas Chardin turned to subjects even more modest than those chosen by Zurbaran — a copper pot, for instance, and a cluster of eggs.

This reserve and understatement, allied with a curiously reflective sensuality, often gives these current objects a haunting presence that justifies the original meaning of the term "still life" — derived from the Dutch *stilleven*, it means the silent life, a touching term to apply to the undemanding, faithful presence of a pitcher or a peach.

In time, then, Chardin turned to *scenes de genre* and to portraits, producing works with a mood of intimacy and reassuring quietness. Seated or leaning, his women mostly have attitudes of concern. The light is gentle and diffuse, in a way not so very foreign to Vermeer. The faces, on the whole, have barely any personality, portraits excepted. Yet at the same time it is a material world, very different from the fantasized reality of his contemporary, Boucher. On the other hand, outside the immediate range of his subject, the world at large drifts into vagueness — into a sort of void that is neither a shadow nor a blank wall, but an unreality.

The range, then, is narrow; the human vision is confined; but the presence has a heightened intensity. The French spirit of the 18th century is a curious paradox. Hyperbole was rampant and grotesque, yet whatever was of real importance was expressed only in understatement, or in an almost coded form. One senses that Chardin is on the side of understatement; he wants to tell us more than his subject holds. The question remains whether his paintings will hold all that his more devoted admirers want to see there.

My own feeling, going through the exhibition, is that Chardin stands on the doorstep of our contemporary conception of greatness. The door is open and the golden light beyond shines on him, as it shines into his paintings. He was a great painter, but he was "only" a painter. As a result, his work holds a fascination for painters who find here a school of art. But the same fascination does not always operate as fully on those who approach the work with a less initiated view.



One of Chardin's "scenes de genre."

Photography Scene

PARIS

Judith Turner. Galerie Denise Rene, 113 rue Saint-Martin, Paris 4, to Feb. 17.

Judith Turner turns her pictures of architectural details or architectural complexes into graphic designs. Each impression is a calculated study and reveals a clean form. Her studies of details show the qualities of the materials used to make the walls and colonnades of New York. The pictures of detail contrast with ones in which she pictures groups of buildings. There the parallels seem to be trying to converge at some unreachable point, as if closing up completely over the photographer's head.

* * *

Fonciberta. Galerie Agathe Gaillard, 3 rue du Pont Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to Feb. 16.

The Catalan photographer Fonciberta creates surrealistic impressions in which added subjects sometimes fit perfectly, but at other times totally disturb the viewer with their unexpected power — a ghost in an underground corridor near an amorous couple beside a tree. He sometimes erases part of the object from the picture and ends up with a similar surrealistic effect, such as a picture of a cyclist in white tennis shoes but with no legs.

* * *

Salon de la Photo. Centre Pompidou (Beaubourg) to Feb. 18.

In these collages from different photographic centers — from the photography museum in Bievres, near Paris, to the Galerie Municipal du Chateau d'Eau in Toulouse — one can appreciate the richness of French photography. The unorthodox exhibitions are also rich in audiovisual shows demonstrating different aspects of photography.

— C.G. CUPIC

Around the Galleries

London

Tom Phillips. Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W.1, to Feb. 27.

Among English painters, Phillips is probably the most cerebral. Certainly he is unparalleled in the quality and range of his general knowledge and in the complex uses he makes of that knowledge for visual and communicative purposes. The central theme of his latest paintings, watercolors and drawings is Dante and the making of the "Commedia." In addition, there is a further series of the color paintings, "Terminal Grays"; a dozen mixed-media "drawn paintings," "The Months of the Year"; one or two individual works that may well initiate new series; and a stunning portrait of Shirley Cargill.

* * *

Luis Vargas. Chande Gallery, 5-6 Cork St., London W.1, to Feb. 14.

The Chilean-born Varga, now living and working in Australia, is a poet as well as a painter. Some of the lyricism of his poetry spills over into his painting, in which he puts to good use his careful studies of Old Master techniques. This first show in England makes a powerful and impressive debut.

* * *

George Lynch. Drian Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Feb. 10.

George Lynch is a Trinidadian who has studied painting and art history in his home country, and also in the United States and Britain. His painting is solid in feeling, strong and certain, whether he is portraying African fish or the busyness of urban life, or evoking memories of Trinidadian life and landscape.

* * *

Painting in Florence 1600-1700. Colnaghi at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to Feb. 18.

This loan exhibition of a comparatively unknown period of Florentine painting brings out some masterworks, including Allori's "Judith With the Head of Holofernes" (loaned by the queen), in which the artist portrayed himself as Holofernes and his mistress as Judith; Simone Pignoni's "Mystical Marriage of St. Catherine of Alexandria" and Pietro Dandini's "Allegory of Painting," both from private collections; and Carlo Dolci's portrait of the Cambridge scholar Sir Thomas Baines (1622-1680), loaned by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, where the exhibition will be seen Feb. 27 to March 28.

* * *

Sean Crampton. Alwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton St., London W.1, to Feb. 22.

I have to declare a personal interest here, since some 30 years ago Sean Crampton was one of my teachers. It is with special pleasure, therefore, that I view this ninth one-man show, titled "Silent Music" after a poem by San Juan de la Cruz. All the figures sculpted in phosphor bronze are musicians; but all have been portrayed at that instant of silence between sounds that gives life to music itself.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Rome

1911. National Gallery of Modern Art, Viale delle Belle Arti 131, through February.

In 1911 — to commemorate the 50 years of the unification of Italy — a large complex of buildings was inaugurated all over Rome. Among the Belle Epoque pavilions in the Villa Borghese park, only the British School — the English Art Academy — and the National Gallery of Modern Art remain. It was in the latter palatial edifice that a vast body of the best works of the day, chosen by an international jury of experts and acquired for the occasion, was shown on opening day in 1911. Now the museum, breaking out of its hibernation with a host of cultural activities and extended visiting hours, presents a small repeat performance of its first show. A selection of 20 works, many from the stacks, and a few of the original pieces of furniture and glass-cases bring back a sense of the elegance and ease of a long-lost period. Only two of the 20 artists are still known today: Klimt and Rodin. It is unfair that the rest are not. For instance, there is Camillo Innocenti (1871-1961), Italy's answer to Vuillard, his color lighter and his surface less dense, who observed sun-warmed moments in comfortable bourgeois interiors with obvious delight. There is an early-morning forest scene called "Dew" by Emil Claus (1849-1924) who was called a "vulgarizer of Impressionism" by his less-successful colleagues; a moonlit dinner table by Valstad; and a "Pink Window" by De Sidaner, who is not unlike Bonnard, though more heavy-handed. Hoelzel paints a muted riverscape, and Krohg a well-observed little genre scene in "Visit of Condolence." Chini, with his decorative panels for the 1914 Biennale, and strongly influenced by Klimt, is the most stylized. In the end, it is of less account that we are in the presence of relatively unknown artists and that some of their canvases have dimmed, but rather that it is encouraging, uplifting even, to see their painterly craftsmanship, their love of metier, and their vivid interest in the ordinary world immediately around them, qualities almost lost and certainly often despised today.

* * *

Laura Grisi. Ferrante, Tormillina 26, through March.

Grisi's checkerboard patterns within checkerboards, her cutout of a tortoise traveling over them and finding herself confronted with a smaller cutout of herself within a smaller one within a smaller one show her concern with infinity. Differently assembled possibilities of her pattern-and-tortoise theme are arranged in handsome groups, turning a conceptual problem into decorative parlor objects for the sophisticated as well. It is a rather feminine solution to a very strict current mode. Drawings of diminishing numbers and series of photographs following a dove to the vanishing point are further tries to elaborate on the subject of time and infinity.

* * *

Roccamonte. Drawings, etchings, reliefs, Il Disegno, Via Dogana Vecchia 12, to March 10.

Roccamonte is an experienced sculptor who has been exploring the quality of signs and lettering and has invented an alphabet of his own. Each sculpture, each drawing, is a little character made of ropey twists, in bronze, or tightly drawn. There are scrolls of them, coiling and unfurling — symbols of an obscure will or a message from an imagined world. The cuneiform sentences from Ebla or the Rosetta stone have eventually been deciphered. These invented ones are meant to remain enigmatic, to appeal to our intuition, to enter our consciousness stealthily. Some of them, pronged and rigid, are austerely hierarchical, like pre-Columbian sculpture; in fact, Roccamonte was born in South America.

* * *

Paintings from the 16th and 17th Centuries, Restored and Unrestored. Palazzo Venezia to March 28.

Mannerist paintings that long were moldering in Roman churches have been painstakingly and competently restored and, in this exhibition, are brought to public attention. And to make a contrasting and didactic point, some have been left as tattered and cracked as they were found. All were painted by lesser masters of the baroque and treat holy subjects. The only ones with profane subject matter have been attributed to Caravaggio. Though they could not possibly be his, their composition — lacking in verve and Carvaggio's intelligent intricacy — and their naive charm makes them the most appealing pieces here. One, a cheerful still life of market vegetables around a pitcher of garden flowers, is most refined in detail. The other could well serve as a protest poster against the yearly slaughter of songbirds practiced in Italy: rows and rows of defenseless birds are strung up pitifully, some plucked larks sticking bottoms-up from a basket in a boat by a riverbank. Only a decoy owl blinking ghoulishly is left alive among all these corpses. Though this does not sound edifying, this hunter's triumph is saved by the innocence and application of its unknown painter.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Hisao Domoto. Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 ave. du President Wilson, Paris 16, to March 4.

The show presents a few of the artist's earlier works but concentrates on his current period, which is devoted, on the face of things, to permutations on geometric patterns, all interlocked and interwoven. They are, in fact, allegorial statements on the way randomness and order, individual fate and collective drift mingle and sustain one another in the world, instead of cancelling one another out. Taking the opposite stand from Antonioni in "Blow-up," Domoto suggests that patterns or structures are apparent in the world not as solid, tangible bodies, but as what might be described as realities of perception. This amounts to saying that no superhuman means can certify this latent order better than can an attentive and critical human vision — an unexpected lesson to draw from an art so seemingly formal.

* * *

Fassianos. Galerie Beaubourg, 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4, to March 3.

Fassianos is Greek and paints large figures of men and women, with slight morphological differentiation, in a graphic style that nods to the ancient vase and looks glowingly on Dufy. Colors are free and strong. His figures are all red, or all royal blue. There is a carefree airiness and ease in most of these works that deserves to be recognized.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

The Art Market

Test of Contemporary Sculpture

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT) — At distant intervals, contemporary sculpture is occasionally subjected to the only real test that the art market provides: selling at auction. Its significance is limited when the pieces are sent in by dealers or investors in contemporary art, who will set high reserves. In professional circles, this is widely considered to be the case concerning almost all New York and London sales. Paris auctions in this field are often more significant, particularly minor auctions in which a limited number of pieces from a private collection are laid on the block, as happened last Saturday.

In a short session that also included some prints, gouaches, and oils, Michel Maignan sold 22 lots identified as "sculptures." Since only a few of these had been actually carved in stone or wood, the phrase "three-dimensional art" probably would have been more appropriate. The group formed a fair sampling of the styles that have been in the limelight in the past decade. The Paris abstractionist school of carving came out the undisputed winner.

Emile Gilioli, who was born in Paris in 1911 and died two years ago, was the favorite of the sale. If the criterion is craftsmanship, he certainly deserves interest. His work is purely abstract and reflects consummate skill. A big, gray marble disk resting on a blackish marble pedestal, signed and dated 1968, was dubbed in the catalog "Soleil de Vie"; it rose to 14,770 francs. Given the apparent plainness of the shape, this is quite a high figure.

More expensive still — 15,323 francs — was the abstract form titled "La dormeuse," in which the Cubist legacy is faintly perceptible. The piece, cast in a brassy alloy, is one of six specimens, making this a very high price.

Abstract Forms

Agostin Cardenas did almost as well — quite an achievement for a living sculptor who is not quite as well known as Gilioli in France. Born in 1927 at Matanzas, Cardenas studied in Cuba under Sicre, a former pupil of French sculptor Antoine Bourdelle. In 1955, he came to Paris and stayed. He is as much of a French-school artist as Gilioli. Like Gilioli, he indulges in abstract forms with curving planes, but unlike Gilioli, he shows no trace of Cubist influence, however remote. His shapes are sometimes reminiscent of sandstone boulders with their capriciously rounded contours.

A marble carving from a series called "Those in Love" went up to 13,100 francs. Immediately after, another piece on the same theme made 11,940 francs. In both cases, the legacy of abstractionist-Dadaist artist Jean Arp is obvious. The handling of the material with its smoothly rounded edges, its polished feel, its evocative shapes despite their nonfigurative character, all combine to emphasize the connection. Whether they were aware of the fact or not, the Paris buyers were acquiring examples of an art that has had a long tradition in Europe and has its roots in France.

Not so the works of Alberto Guzman, a Peruvian artist born in the same year as Cardenas. Although Guzman, who also settled in Paris, exhibited at the Salon de la Jeune Sculpture as early as 1962 and took part in the Paris Biennale the year after, his style is unfamiliar — even weird — to the French public. The sale included two of his works. One is a bronze looking like a gnarled stump with thin metallic rods sticking out and giving a tingling sound every time a finger touches them — hence its title, "Partition." Cast only once, it should be more valuable as a unique piece than Gilioli's bronzes cast in series of six. Yet it brought only 8,635 francs. A smaller "Partition" done later, around 1975, sold for a proportionately comparable price of 4,460 francs. This, too, was a unique cast.

Less Attractive

The further removed from the now-classic style of abstractionism illustrated by Gilioli and Cardenas, the less attractive contemporary sculpture appears to be to the Parisian public. This was demonstrated by, among others, a big steel structure signed by Greek-born artist Philolaos Tloupas. Called "Wings," it is uncomfortably close in appearance to some piece of scrap iron: two curving steel plates stand on the edge of a steel pipe set upright. It made a mere 1,510 francs.

Equally unsuccessful were a series of rectangular compositions consisting of variously cut bits of wood fixed to wooden panels by Armand Avril, a former workman in the weaving industry who was born in 1926 in Lyons. They varied in style but hardly in price. A panel titled "The Sea at Cassis" consists of 10 horizontal rows of colored sticks glued on a board 75 by 100 centimeters. That was knocked down at 1,860 francs. Another panel showing idol-like carvings glued on board made 2,204 francs, and a panel of stylized, childish-looking masks soared to 2,436 francs — Avril's maximum that day.

As will happen at most sales of contemporary art in Paris, there were some freakish bids. A multiple in pop-art style by Peter Phillips, looking like the brightly colored board of some game for children, was laid on the block at 100 francs. This starting bid suggests that the auctioneer expected it to go for 250 or 300 francs, as would be normal concerning a piece that, in addition to some damage from a scratch, is No. 164 of an edition of 2,000 specimens. Somebody who must have been shortsighted and hard of hearing paid 2,030 francs for the undesirable nonrarity.

Overall, the sale demonstrates that a small amount of contemporary sculpture has a real market at fair prices. The three-dimensional art of our time sells well when close to a familiar style of carving, less well if more daring, hardly at all when falling within the category of schoolboy practical jokes, as do many pop-art multiples in colored plastic. The auction test thus proves that common sense is not altogether dead.

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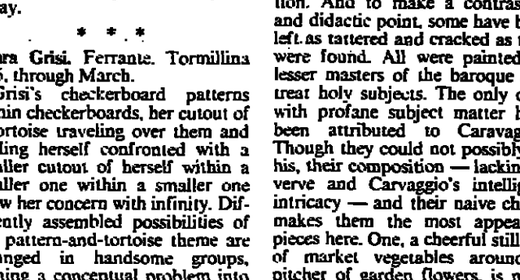
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AUCTION SALES

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Tuesday, February 13 and
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Important Jewels

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Friday, March 9
English and Continental Porcelain and Glass

Thursday, March 15
Old Master Paintings

Friday, March 23
19th and 20th Century Prints

Saturday, March 24
Art Nouveau

Wednesday, March 28
Fine English, Continental and American Silver and Objects of Vertu

Saturday, April 7
Oriental Rugs

Wednesday, April 11
Important Jewels

Friday, April 20
Printed Books and Manuscripts

Saturday, April 21
French and Continental Furniture, Bronzes, Eastern Rugs and Carpets

Wednesday, April 25
Russian Works of Art

Saturday, April 28
19th and 20th Century Prints

In California at the Los Angeles Convention Center:

Sunday, February 25
Antique, Classic and Collectors' Cars

In Rome at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti:

Thursday, February 22
Furniture and Decorative Works of Art

Thursday, March 8
Pictures, Drawings and Prints

Thursday, March 29
Furniture and Decorative Works of Art

Thursday, April 5
Jewellery, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures

Thursday, April 26
Furniture and Decorative Works of Art

In Holland at the Singer Museum, Laren:

Monday, April 2
Fine Pictures, Drawings and Watercolours from the 16th to 20th Centuries

Tuesday, April 3
Dutch Tiles, Tile Pictures, Delft and Glass

Wednesday, April 4
Oriental and European Ceramics, Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Silver

Thursday, April 5
Jewellery, Metalwork, Objects of Art and Sculpture

Friday, April 6
Rugs, Clocks and Furniture

In Holland at the Nationaal Automobielmuseum, Leidschendam

Tuesday, April 24
Collectors' Cars

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
				— A—A—A —							
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10		7.0	7	141	30¼	30	30½	— ¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.2	8	269	17⅜	17	17⅛	
32⅞	14⅛	AM Intl	.28		1.3	8	145	23⅝	22	22½	—1⅛
14⅜	8⅝	APL	1		10.50	113		10¼	10	10	— ¼
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64		4.0	9	35	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19	ASA	1		3.8		439	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+1
14⅜	8¼	ATO	.48		4.5	5	11	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.6	13	391	33½	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
23¾	12⅝	AcmeC	1.20		6.0	6	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.0	5	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
13	10¼	AdpEx	1.26e		11.		18	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e		4.2	7	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	31¼	AetnaLf	2.20		5.4	5	281	41⅝	40⅞	41	— ⅛
26¾	16	Ahmans	1		4.4	4	107	22½	22¾	22½	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen					3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	100	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
26¾	14⅜	AirbFrt	1		5.4	9	42	18⅛	18	18½	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.2	8	26	13⅛	12⅞	13	
9¾	7¾	AlcoP	dpf.87		10.		22	8¾	8¾	8¾	
102⅛	87	AlcP	pf 9.44		10.		z100	91	91	91	
90	73	AlcP	pf 9.28		11.		z90	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
18	14⅛	Alasco	1.40		9.0	7	6	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		4.1	15	28	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
40	17	Albany	1		3.3	8	22	30¾	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	10	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
46¾	26⅝	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	242	40¾	39⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	21⅝	AlcanA	2		5.7	5	445	36	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16e		4.7	5	4	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	41	6¾	6¼	6¼	
26	13¾	AlisCp	1		4.4	9	50	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	181		8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
23¾	16	Alig pf	1.87		8.9		8	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	13¾	AlisLd	1.28		7.6	8	21	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
38⅜	30	AlisL pf	3		8.9		9	34	33⅝	33⅝	
23⅜	20¾	AlisL pr2.19			10.		124	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20	15¼	AlisPw	1.72		10.	9	252	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		5.8	7	102	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
35	28⅝	Allergan	.50		1.9	12	85	27½	27	27	
44⅜	27⅛	AlldCh	2		6.7	7	267	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
15½	9⅜	AlldMnt	.80		6.7	8	118	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
16¾	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		4.5		3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40		6.4	6	427	22¼	22	22	— ½
38¾	23⅜	AllisCh	1.70		5.5	5	58	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
14⅜	9¾	AllrAu	.60b		4.6	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.4	6	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
54¼	38½	Alcoa	2.40		4.7	6	534	51½	51	51½	+ ½
21	13¼	AmStug			5.9	12	7	17	17	17	— ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20		4.3	30	529	51	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
129	81	Amax	pf5.25		4.3		20	121¾	121¼	121¾	—1⅜
50	38	Amax	pf 3		6.2		4	48½	48½	48½	— ½
20½	12¾	Amcord	1.10		6.5	6	20	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41¾	31	Amrc	pf2.60		7.9		1	33	33	33	+ ¼
33¼	22½	AHess	1b		3.8	7	874	26½	25¾	26	+ ½
73	52⅝	AHes	pf3.50		6.1		52	58	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	3	AmAir	.40		3.4	3	396	11⅜	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir	wt			1.60	14	5	5	5	
23⅜	19¼	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		42	23¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
28½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.0	7	28	15	15	15	
53	39½	ABrnds	4		8.1	6	x159	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.3	8	736	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
20½	13¼	ABldM	.70		4.7	7	4	14⅜	14¼	14¾	
13¾	3⅜	AmCan	2.80		7.7	6	142	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
22⅝	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.3		6	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	ACentry				224		4⅛	4	4⅛	
45¾	31¼	ACredt	1.30		3.8	10	17	43½	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	ACyan	1.50		5.9	8	867	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl				272	17	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08		4.5	9	69	24	24	24	
11¼	6½	ADualVt					20	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
15	14⅛	ADul	pf.84a		5.8		1	14½	14½	14½	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18		9.5	10	593	23	22¾	22⅞	
48⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.4	7	2047	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
17¾	8¼	AFamil	.60		5.3	6	127	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
17¼	12	AGIBd	1.96e		9.1		17	21½	21½	21½	
19	12½	AGnCr	1.32		7.5		16	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
29¾	22¾	AGnIns	1		3.7	4	269	27¼	27¼	27¼	
34¾	28¾	AGIn	pf1.80		5.4		52	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
29¾	23	AGIn	pf .90		3.3		3	27	27	27	
13	9	AHerltLf	.48		4.4	8	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHolst	1		6.3	6	85	16¾	16	16	— ¼
35¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40		5.1	12	1452	27¾	27⅜	27½	
32¾	22⅜	AHosp	.68		2.6	11	329	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
13½	4⅜	AmInvst	.30		3.2	18	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35¾	17½	AMI	.60		2.8	11	282	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	AmMetrs					4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3		8.1	6	263	37½	37	37	
18⅝	10¼	ANShip	.80a		6.1	27	121	13¾	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	33⅝	AStand	2.60		6.0	6	167	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.5	10	130	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
38⅝	28	AmStrs	2.24		5.9	6	355	u39	38½	38½	— ½
64⅜	57	ATT	4.60		7.2	8	1607	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
67⅛	59⅝	ATT	pf 4		6.8		14	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
49⅜	43⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		7.8		48	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
50¾	44⅝	ATT	pf 3.74		7.9		109	47⅜	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
13¾	10¼	AWtrWk	.84		8.9		9	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.7		x110	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
14⅜	12⅜	AWa	5pf1.25		9.6		z140	13	13	13	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.4	6	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40		3.2	5	6	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.5	9	83	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.3	6	33	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
26¼	12¼	AMIC	.20		.8	10	60	26¼	26¼	26¼	
40	24	AMPInc	.76		2.2	13	263	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.1	7	6	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅜	Ampex				11	99	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	AmrpCp				12	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20¼	14¼	Amstar	1.35		9.2	12	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	6¼	Amst	pf .68		9.9		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.6	7	43	37⅜	37	37½	
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.60		5.6	6	85	29	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
26	18⅝	AndCkv	1		4.5	8	10	22	21¾	22	
8¼	5½	Angelica	.30		4.8	7	34	6¾	6¼	6¼	
13¾	7	Antzter	.32		3.0	7	28	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅜	AnsulCo	.53t		1.9	16	31	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.4	11	20	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDis				9	178	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
49¾	20¾	ApldDis	pf1		3.9		2	25½	25½	25½	— ½
11	3¾	ApplMg				10	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34¾	17	ArcatoC	.96		4.2	6	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
24⅝	13¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.8		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—1
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.1	10	x582	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	ArcticEnt					26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅜	18¾	ArtzPS	1.88		9.1	7	116	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	324	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
36½	28⅛	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	21	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty					562	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Armada				12	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22⅞	17	Armco	1.36		6.7	5	191	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	
30½	25⅞	Arm	pf 2.10		7.5		2	28	28	28	
21¾	14⅜	ArmstrCk	1		5.7	7	242	17⅜	17	17½	+ ½
32	18¼	ArmRu	1.20		5.3	4	15	23	22¾	22¾	
25⅜	15¼	AroCorp	1		4.9	5	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.7	5	92	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin	pf 2		8.0		5	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
20⅜	13¾	Asarco	.40		2.1		1774	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
38½	31	AshOil	1.60		4.4	6	782	36½	35¾	36	+ ⅜
25¾	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50		9.0	7	84	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20		5.8	6	17	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅜	AtCyEl	1.74		9.0	9	92	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
60	43⅝	AtlRich	2.80		4.8	9	757	58⅜	57¾	58⅛	+ ¼
51½	41	AtlRc	pf3.75		8.5		z50	44	44	44	— 1
71¾	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.0		16	70	69	69¾	+ ½
14¾	9¼	AtlasCp					42	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	
36⅜	23	AutoDta	.52		1.7	15	363	31⅛	30	30	— ⅛
35	17⅜	AvcoCp	1		4.7	2	481	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
70	42¾	Avco	pf 3.20		7.0		2	45¾	45½	45¾	— ⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		7.3		7	57½	56½	57½	+ 1¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.2	8	50	16¼	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.2	6	361	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.1	13	1500	52½	51	51	—1
				— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mfg				10		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.80a		5.1	5	81	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
35⅝	25½	Bakrint	.44		1.3	12	290	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1		4.5	6	29	22½	21⅝	22	
36⅜	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06		6.2		5	33¼	33¼	33¼	
28¼	18⅞	BallCp	1.20		5.1	6	22	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
71¼	15¾	BallyMf	.10		.2	23	1049	59¾	57⅜	57⅜	—1¾
27⅜	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28		8.9	8	425	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
55½	46	Balt	pfB4.50		9.6		z150	47	47	47	— ½
26¼	17⅜	BanCal	.72		3.5	7	5	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.6	8	65	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
31¾	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.8	4	23	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
43¼	25	BanP	pf 2		6.9		8	29¾	29	29	—1¼
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	5	21	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	BkofVa	1.84		7.3	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
29⅜	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.4	7	577	25¾	25	25	— ⅜
48	32⅜	BankTr	3		8.9	5	68	34⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.3		48	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
51⅜	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		9.1		24	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	14	92	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	21⅛	Barber	1.40		6.4	10	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅜	BardCR	.32		2.5	10	129	13¾	12¾	12¾	
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.3	7	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	BarryW	n.44		2.8	10	51	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.2	8	80	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
49¾	32⅜	BaxTrv	.40		1.0	15	272	40¾	40	40	
5¾	2½	BayColP				8	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	18¾	BaySNG	1.96		10.		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
33½	24⅜	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	31	26¾	26¼	26¾	
32⅝	22	BeatFd	1.08		4.6	9	475	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
58⅛	48¼	BeatF	pf3.38		6.8		1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
25⅞	21¾	BeckmI	.28		1.1	16	145	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84		2.5	12	59	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.2	9	157	28¾	28	28⅝	
6	2⅜	Beker					119	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25	24⅝	BelcoP	n.80		3.2	5	139	u25⅛	24¾	25	+ ⅛
26½	19½	Belden	1.44		6.5	5	2	22½	22	22	
8¼	5⅜	BeldnH	.36b		4.9	8	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23⅜	14⅜	BellHaw	.96		6.2	7	87	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Bellind	.12a		1.7	5	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	18½	Bemis	1.40		6.4	8	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	33	Bendix	2.56		4.9	5	165	39¾	38¾	39	
85½	68	BendEx	pf 3		3.9	1	77	77	77	77	— ½
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCo	1.80		7.7	6	184	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
51⅞	43	Benef	pf4.30		9.8		3	43¾	43¾	43¾	
28⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.9		z30	25¼	25¼	25¼	
5⅝	2½	BengtB				10	667	4½	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅜	BerkeyP				7	110	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
34½	28½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	228	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		5.1	7	41	s20	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
46⅜	29	BibTr	.80		2.4	12	98	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Binsw	.80		4.7	9	13	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	BlkFSL	1		5.8	4	11	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.6	11	491	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
32	16⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.7	6	29	27¾	27	27	— ¼
17⅛	13¾	BlissL	1		6.3	7	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
24	19	BlackHR	1.36		5.6	11	13	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	BlueB	1.40		6.1	6	155	23	22⅞	23	
24⅜	18¼	BluebrdP	.20		2.1	8	40	9¾	9¼	9¼	
9½	4½	Bluebrd	.20			5	33	6¼	6	6	
7⅜	4⅛	BobbieBr					5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
79¾	25¼	Boein	1.20a		1.6	12	2654	78½	76½	76¾	+ ½
33¾	22⅜	BoiseC	1.25		4.8	6	495	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ½
25⅜	20	Borden	1.72		6.7	6	759	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅝	BoraW	2		7.3	5	88	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	2⅜	Borrmans				10	8	.67	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
25⅜	22¼	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	x1090	85	85	85	
95½	82	BosE	pfB.88		10.		32	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
12½	10⅜	BosE	pr1.17		11.		57	13⅞	13½	13⅜	
15⅜	13½	BosE	pr1.46		11.		47	14⅜	14	14	
18⅜	9¾	Bronlff	.36		3.0	5	342	12½	12	12½	
33½	20⅛	BrownC	.80		3.1	7	22	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
31⅜	24	BrtgSt	1.08		3.9	9	48	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
31¼	28	BristM	1.22		3.4	12	384	34⅛	35¼	35⅛	—1⅛
48⅜	38	BristM	pf 3		4.9		34	41¼	41	41	—1½
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		6.4		5	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	13¾	BritPet	.43e		2.4	8	514	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	BrkwGl	1.88		6.2	8	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
21½	16⅜	BkyUG	1.92		9.5	7	34	20	19¾	20	
27¼	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		11	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	8¾	BwnShp	.80		4.3	6	31	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	7¼	Brown			3.1	6	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
30	21¾	BwnGp	1.80		7.4	5	176	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
30	21¾	BwnFer	.60		4.4	10	312	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
16	9¾	Brnswk	.70		5.0	6	563	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnsw	pf2.40		8.1		9	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
34⅛	27⅜	BrushW	1.40		5.3	6	4	26¾	26½	26½	
29	17⅜	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	128	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	BuffCr	1.60a		5.6	6	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Bulova					571	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.4	6	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		7	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.6	7	339	u19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		7.1		7	21¼	21¼	21½	
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40		7.9	7	45	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.6	5	33	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		7.6		3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.1		37	40½	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	15⅞	Burndy	.88		4.0	10	25	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	2¼	BrnsRL	.20		6.7		161	3⅛	3	3	
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2		2.9	11	735	70½	69¼	69¾	—1
28½	13¾	Butlerin	.36		3.7	7	10	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
16½	6⅜	Buttes					92	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
				— C—C—C —							
64⅜	43¼	CBS	2.60		4.7	8	73	55½	55	55¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅜	CCI				4	38	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
14	9¼	CI Rty	.10a		.7		70	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.5	8	161	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
15½	7	CLC	.24		1.9	16	22	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	CNA Fn				4	162	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
18½	13⅜	CNA	pf 1.18		6.6		47	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
12⅜	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.7		15	11¼	11¼	11⅛	
55	42⅜	CPC			2.70	5.4	9	54	50⅝	50	
18¼	14⅛	CP Nat	1.64		9.7	8	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
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Mexico Will Accede To GATT Obligations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT) — After decades of isolationist trade policies, Mexico has signaled its intention to accept the rights and obligations of the international trading system by acceding to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, United States officials say.

The decision was made, the officials said, at the urging of the United States, which has long sought to persuade its southern neighbor to take such action. It is expected that the move will be announced when President Carter visits President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City in two weeks.

GATT is a 30-year-old charter that sets fair-trade rules and applies monitoring and dispute-settlement devices to enforce them. The 84 signatories are assured that they will be treated equally in each other's markets.

Mexico's move, which came following negotiations in Mexico City late last year with Alan Wolff, U.S. deputy special trade representative, was motivated at least partly by a desire to have a say in world trade policies.

But the decision is tied more directly to Mexican oil revenues and the Lopez Portillo government's intention to use the new wealth to expand trade and accelerate industrialization. Although the government has said it will not allow the country to make any more money out of oil than can be expeditiously absorbed, the resources have already supported a giant leap forward in trading activity.

Mexico's exports to the United States, which accounts for about two-thirds of Mexico's trade, rose to $3.9 billion in 1978 from $3.2 billion in 1977 while imports from the United States rose to $3.1 billion from $2.3 billion.

The GATT move also allows Mexico to extend its trading horizons. Lopez Portillo visited Japan last year and will welcome French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Mexico City shortly after Mr. Carter leaves. Toward the end of this year, the Mexican president is expected to visit London.

Renault in Talks On Auto Project For S. Korea

PARIS, Feb.2 (AP-DJ) — The French auto group Regie National des Usines Renault disclosed today it is having talks with Hyundai Motor Corp. of South Korea on a project that would boost the budding Korean auto industry. Volkswagen of West Germany is having similar talks with the South Korean firm, sources said, but only one of the firms' projects will be accepted.

Under the terms of the project under discussion, Hyundai would manufacture a Renault sedan under license, a Renault spokesman said. The contract would also involve the construction of a plant with an annual output estimated by industry sources at 300,000 units annually.

The Renault official said the car the French firm is proposing would be built entirely from locally made components.

W. German Jobless Up

NUERNBERG, West Germany, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's January jobless rate rose to 5.1 percent of the available work force, or 1.17 million persons, from 4.4 percent in December but was down from 5.4 percent in January, 1978, the labor office reported today. The rate is not seasonally adjusted.

Belgium Approves Steel Acquisitions

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Reuters) — The Belgian government approved decisions that will give it major stakes in the capital of steel firms Cockerill, Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau, Hainaut-Sambre and Sidmar, Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants said today.

He said the agreement at a cabinet meeting was in line with plans first announced last November to shore up the crisis-ridden steel industry (IHT, Nov. 26, 1978). Under these, the state will spend 2.05 billion francs ($68.9 million) on obtaining Cockerill shares by converting long-term loans into shares, 355.1 million francs on Hainaut-Sambre and 271.5 million on Thy-Marcinelle.

The Government's Share of the Economy

Who Owns How Much?
Privately Owned: ☐
Publicly Owned: ◪ 25% ◨ 50% ■ 75% ■ All or Nearly All

	Postal Service	Telecommunications	Electricity	Gas	Oil Output	Coal	Railroads	Airlines	Autos	Steel	Shipbuilding	Government Spending (Percent of Gross Domestic Product) 1962	1975
Australia	■	■	■	■	☐	☐	■	◪	☐	☐	†	24.0	32.0
Austria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	†	32.1	40.2
Belgium	■	■	◪	◪	†	☐	■	■	☐	◨	☐	30.7	43.2
Britain	■	■	■	■	◪	■	■	◪	◨	◪	■	34.2	44.4
Canada	■	◪	■	☐	☐	☐	◪	◪	☐	☐	☐	29.4	40.9
France	■	■	■	■	†	■	■	◪	◨	◪	☐	36.3	40.3
Italy	■	■	◪	■	†	†	■	■	◪	◪	◪	32.4	41.9
Japan	■	■	☐	☐	†	☐	◪	◪	☐	☐	☐	19.0	23.4
Netherlands	■	■	◪	◪	†	†	■	◪	◨	◪	☐	34.8	51.2
Sweden	■	■	◨	■	†	†	■	◨	☐	◪	◪	32.7	48.4
United States	■	☐	◪	☐	☐	☐	◪	☐	☐	☐	☐	29.5	34.0
West Germany	■	■	◪	◨	◪	◨	■	■	◪	☐	◪	33.6	42.1

† Not applicable or negligible production * Including Conrail
Shading indicates countries in which the rate of government spending grew most rapidly.
Sources: The Economist and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The New York Times

A Mixed Pattern of Proposition 13

Public Spending Nears Limits in Europe

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (NYT) — In the Netherlands, people are talking about Bestek 81, the government's plan to cut spending by $5 billion during the next three years and to limit borrowing to 4½ percent of national income. In Denmark, the anti-tax Progress Party has become the second biggest in parliament. In France, taxpayers have fiercely resisted attempts to raise local taxes, and last summer West Germany sent a television crew to Japan to record a visit of Howard Jarvis, who sponsored California's tax-rollback bill, Proposition 13.

Throughout Europe there are mounting signs that after a quarter century or more of rapid growth, public spending is approaching its economic and political limits.

"You have a mixed pattern, but it all points in the same direction as Proposition 13," said Jean-Pierre Poullier, a specialist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. "Governments are recognizing they cannot have economic recovery without incentives to investment, and one of the best ways to do this is to shift away from the government sector."

The most recent figures published by OECD, which includes the main industrialized countries, show that public spending spurted from an average of 28 percent of national output in 1955-57 to 34 percent 12 years later and to 41 percent by the mid-1970s.

But there is reliable evidence that this sharp rise is tapering off. Sweden, Austria, Norway and Finland, for example, had substantially lower government outlays in 1977 and 1978 than before, and analysts think that by next year this will have a broad and obvious impact.

However, unlike the experience in the United States, where the drive to curb public spending began at the grass roots, European governments have taken the lead themselves. Popular resistance remains disorganized, and, partly because of constitutional problems, virtually no anti-spending measures have reached the ballot.

In the last few years of recession and high inflation — stagflation — much research has been done on public spending. Oxford University economists Walter Eltis and Robert Bacon have decided it tends to cripple growth rates of Western economies by checking the private sector's investment and its ability to create jobs. This view is shared by the Hudson Institute Europe.

David Smith, of Britain's National Westminster Bank, concurs. He estimates that each five-point increase in disposable income taken by government consumption lowers national growth by a percentage point. One reason is that governments tend to waste resources because their outlays are not subject to the "signals" and disciplines of the market.

The OECD declared in a study that "the risk of misallocation rises when expenditure is rapidly increased because this typically implies large shifts in the pattern of expenditure and thus increases the strain placed on the normal review and control mechanisms."

Incentives Drop

Some also argue that government benefits often reduce incentives to work, although others dispute the point. According to John Kay, research director of the London-based Institute for Fiscal Studies, much is heard about loss of incentive — particularly in Britain where the personal income-tax rate rise to 83 percent at the $42,000 level, "but the amount of hard evidence for it is hard to come by."

To some extent, the sharp increases in shares of national production spent by governments, either in consumption or in transferring wealth from one group to another, can be accounted for by recession after the quadrupling of oil prices five years ago.

But governments do not respond to abstract statistical warnings. The resistance to further big gains, which the OECD's Mr. Poullier said "is strengthening a whole lot, in all kinds of areas," has many sources besides recognition of waste.

Social Needs Met

One factor is that the need for national insurance against illness or unemployment has been largely met in many countries, and some additional spending, such as for advanced education for young persons who cannot then find satisfying jobs, can even be socially counterproductive.

Another brake is that the capacity to tax seems to be reaching its limits. For one thing, countries trying to stimulate private investment are reluctant to raise corporate levies. For another, workers are growing much more aware of how wage demands to catch up with inflation pushes them into higher tax brackets and are bargaining accordingly.

But not all countries have so far been receptive to the idea of slower spending growth. Europeans still tend to look first to the government to solve almost any problem.

In Britain, where there is an election this year, few people seem to think the Conservative opposition will make much headway if it tries a major assault on public spending. Mr. Kay, of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, said he saw no economic or political obstacles to raising the levels again.

Overall, in the view of the OECD and others, public spending will continue to rise, but at a slower rate, with little chance of a decline. Absolute cuts would occur only if economies slumped in an "unprecedented" way, said Mr. Poullier. "There are simply too many vested interests."

Ottawa Extends Ship Aid

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Canadian government has extended until Dec. 31 a 20-percent shipbuilding subsidy that was due to be cut to 10 percent yesterday, the Board of Economic Development ministers said. The industry had requested a 21 month extension of the subsidy. The government will provide special stimulation to shipbuilding over the next three years by ordering new ships that would have otherwise been procured in the early 1980s.

Indifferent to Drop in Money Supply

NYSE Prices Off After Early Firming

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in slow trading today despite some early firming, with the market indifferent to a big drop in the money supply and a cut in the prime rate by First Pennsylvania Bank to 11½ percent from 11¾ percent.

Citibank held its rate unchanged to 11¾ percent, offsetting the cut by First Pennsylvania.

Analysts said that with the Federal Reserve talking about revisions of its method of calculating the money stock, many investors were skeptical of the decline in M-1. They said it was unusual for the market not to advance with such a substantial decline in the money supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.24 points to 834.63 and declines led advances 723 to 643. Volume fell to 25.35 million shares from yesterday's 27.93 million.

Volume leader Carrier Corp lost ⅜ to 26⅞ in heavy trading. United Technologies, a merger contender, eased ⅛ to 39¼.

Mission Insurance was a big loser, falling 5 points to 32¾. American International Group withdrew its offer of $59 apiece for Mission shares.American was off ¼ to 51½ bid in Over-the-Counter trading.

McGraw-Hill rebounded 1¼ to 30 after a more-than-three-point drop yesterday. American Express lost ⅜ to 29⅜.

Uniroyal eased ⅜ to 7¼. Gulf and Western purchased about 6.1 percent of Uniroyal common for investment purposes. Gulf and Western added ⅜ to 14¾.

Bulova Watch said its board decided to make no recommendation to stockholders on the proposed tender offer by Loews for all of Bulova's outstanding common stock at $10 a share. The company said the board will not join in any communications by Loews with the Bulova stockholders and will not direct management to undertake action to prevent the offer by Loews.

Comten said its board has accepted NCR's revised merger proposal. Comten said the decision was reached in light of the increased values contained in the current NCR proposal and the withdrawal by Amdahl of its merger proposal. NCR said it extended the expiration date of its offer to Feb. 13.

International Telephone and Telegraph says 1978 profits are likely to be 15 percent higher than the restated $4 a share before extraordinary items in 1977.

Disgruntled McGraw-Hill shareholders who favor the American Express $40-a-share merger bid are moving to launch a proxy fight to replace the present board which turned down the recent offer. In addition, a major shareholder says that a class action suit would be filed in New York charging McGraw-Hill's board members with violating their responsibilities and seeking over $250 million in damages.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose, with the market-value index up 0.47 point to 159.25.

Meanwhile, on the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat was unchanged up 3 cents; corn up ¾ to 1⅛; oats up ¾ to 1¼ and soybeans up 6 to 10½ cents.

Oil Income Down 34% in Venezuela

CARACAS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ) — Earnings of Petroleos de Venezuela, the state oil monopoly, declined 34 percent to $1.2 billion in 1978 on a 7.2-percent decline in revenue, jeopardizing a much-needed oil exploration and development program.

The company is planning a $20-billion, 10-year offshore exploration program and a significant increase in crucial capital investments. However, observers said its financial situation has raised new questions about such investments. Meanwhile, its first three offshore wells, drilled last month, were all dry holes

U.S. Unemployment Rate Down to 5.8% in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (IHT) — The nation's unemployment rate dropped slightly to 5.8 percent of the work force on a seasonally adjusted basis last month, the Labor Department said.

The January unemployment rate followed a 5.9-percent jobless rate in December and 5.8 percent in November. Total employment in January increased 0.5 percent, or 445,000 jobs, to an adjusted 96.3 million following a 0.1-percent, or 104,000 jobs, increase in December to 95.9 million.

The department said the percentage of the population employed rose to 59.3 in January, a new high, eclipsing the previous record of 59.1 percent set in December. The number of persons unemployed declined 2.1 percent, or 129,000, to 5.9 million last month after increasing 135,000, or 2.3 percent, to an adjusted 6 million in December.

In January, the unemployment rate for adult men fell to 4 percent from 4.1 percent in December while the rate for adult women fell to 5.7 percent from 5.8 percent the month before.

Program Overhaul

Meanwhile, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, conceding major flaws in the operation of the government's $10-billion jobs program, said that it is undergoing a top-to-bottom overhaul to eliminate mismanagement, waste and fraud.

"Rapid expansion and basic flaws in program design have placed great strains on the CETA system," he said, referring to programs conducted under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. "CETA's record over the last two years has not been unblemished."

Although he called it a "new CETA," most of the exchanges, including targeting more money on the hard-core unemployed and on job expansion in private industry, were already proposed or in place. Most were included in the fiscal 1980 budget and in legislation passed last year by Congress. What is new was the Labor Department's portrayal of a reborn CETA, strengthened by the awareness of failures in the past.

Dollar Is Steady Despite Selling By Central Banks

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished little changed today from yesterday against most major currencies in light trade, after late selling pressure undercut early gains.

European central banks in appeared once more to take advantage of the dollar's recent strength to sell a part of their massive dollar holdings acquired during last year's crisis. The Bundesbank sold a net $90 million, according to source.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar touched an intraday high of 1.8910 DM but finished at 1.8848 DM, its best level since Dec. 15 and up from 1.8839 DM late yesterday. It was up nearly 3 pfenning from 1.8553 DM last Friday.

The dollar fell to 1.7083 Swiss francs from 1.7092 but was up 2.28 centimes from last week. It was steady at 4.3225 French francs compared with 4.3220 yesterday and 4.2525 a week ago. Against the yen, it fell to 201.40 from 203.10 late yesterday but remained above last Friday's 199.65.

Sterling eased to $1.9797 from $1.9811 and $1.9933 a week earlier.

Gold closed at $231.625 an ounce in London, up from $230.75 at the opening and $230.25 yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Ahmanson (H.F.)

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	270.30	228.90
Profits	29.65	29.05
Per share	1.30	1.28
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,020.	864.70
Profits	117.43	103.59
Per share	5.13	4.55

American Petrofina

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	328.60	279.90
Profits	20.39	13.65
Per Share	1.91	1.27
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,200.	1,100.
Profits	32.35	36.73
Per Share	3.03	3.44

Brunswick

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	302.80	256.70
Profits	10.02	9.20
Per share	0.46	0.46
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,130.	1,000.
Profits	46.85	36.91
Per share	2.30	1.86

North American Philips

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	610.30	534.00
Profits	24.88	22.19
Per share	1.92	1.72
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,180.	1,920.
Profits	68.03	63.68
Per share	5.26	4.94

Phillips Petroleum

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,200.	1,700.
Profits	299.30	147.10
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	7,400.	6,400.
Profits	710.50	516.90
Per share	4.61	3.37

Southern Co.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	658.60	624.70
Profits	35.60	40.30
Per Share	0.25	0.30
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,900.	2,700.
Profits	201.60	245.10
Per Share	1.45	1.95

Texas Instruments

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	733.20	574.60
Profits	39.81	32.13
Per Share	1.74	1.41
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,550.	2,050.
Profits	140.28	116.63
Per Share	6.15	5.11

Western Electric

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	9,520.	8,100.
Profits	561.20	490.07

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If you are not completely satisfied with your policy, return it within 10 days. Your premium will be promptly refunded.

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Fill out the application below, mail it with the appropriate premium today and join the millions of others protected by this type of policy.

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Age At Issue	Individual	Family**†
To 50	$36.00	$ 60.00
50 - 59	48.00	80.00
60 - 69	60.00	100.00
70 - 79	84.00	140.00
80 & Over	96.00	160.00

**Includes insured, spouse and unmarried dependent children under 21 years or 23 years if full time students.
†Family rate is determined by age of oldest family member applying for coverage.

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AMERICAN CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
2777 E. Camelback Road, P.O. Box 10248, Phoenix, Arizona 85064 U.S.A.
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I hereby apply to the American Continental Life Insurance Company, Phoenix, Arizona, for the Cancer Protection Policy 85CBP.
Coverage Desired: ☐ Individual Only ☐ Individual & Family
Premium Enclosed $_____

Name Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ (First Middle Last) Citizen of _____ (Country)
Address _____
City _____ State or Country _____ Zip _____
Date of Birth _____ (Mo. Day Yr.) Sex _____ Social Sec. No. _____

List all dependents to be covered under this plan. (Do not include name that appears above.) Use separate sheet if necessary.

Name	Relationship	Sex	Date of Birth Mo.	Day	Year	Age
1.						
2.						
3.						

Representation and Agreement of Applicant: I hereby represent that to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, no person to be insured under this policy has now or has ever had cancer in any form, except _____ who is to be excluded from coverage of the policy.

_____ Date _____, 19____
Signature of Applicant

2123 ☐ Check here if you want additional applications for friends or relatives.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 2 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.32	2.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.75
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	.40-.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	80¾-81⅞	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.0376	5.9834
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.710	4.888
Gold N.Y., oz	230.30	175.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 2, 1979	1,018.30 f	896.40 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.67	5.70	5.67	5.70	+.04
May	6.66	6.73	6.63	6.69	+.01

Est. sales: 707; sales Thur. 751.

Total open interest Thur. 12,108 up 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	127.80	128.99	127.50	128.75	+1.25
May	125.50	126.90	124.75	126.14	+0.97
Jul	125.00	126.50	124.75	125.71	+0.35
Sep	125.50	126.50	124.50	125.65	+0.55
Dec	124.25	125.25	122.51	123.56	—0.34
Mar	122.00	125.00	122.80	124.52	+1.62
May	122.50	124.75	122.50	124.31	+1.33

Est. sales: 1,450; sales Thur. 1,656.

Total open interest Thur. 7,485 up 372 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.28	8.29	8.21	8.29	+0.06
May	8.58	8.64	8.51	8.63	+0.10
Jul	8.81	8.88	8.76	8.88	+0.09
Sep	9.02	9.10	8.99	9.09	+0.07
Oct	9.13	9.21	9.10	9.20	+0.08
Mar	9.77	9.81	9.73	9.81	+0.09

Est. sales: 3,750; sales Thur. 5,690.

Total open interest Thur. 35,217 up 213 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 2, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Carrier Cp	647,500	26⅞	— ⅜
McGrw Hill	457,700	30	+1
Gord Denv	308,300	30¼	— ⅛
Boeing	265,400	76⅞	+ ½
Firestone	259,900	12⅜	— ¼
ICN Pharm	215,100	6⅞	+ ⅝
McDer 2.60pf	213,100	30½	+ ¼
SearsRoeb	205,200	20¾	— ⅝
Exxon	205,000	51	— ⅛
Saxon Ind	204,900	5⅝	
AmExpress	204,700	29⅜	— ⅜
LowterCh	193,900	12⅛	+ ⅛
Transco Cos	184,500	23⅝	+1⅜
Texaco Inc	178,600	24	— ¼
Asarco Inc	177,400	18⅞	— ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.35	31.58
Advanced	643	637
Volume Up (in millions)	9.53	11.74
Declined	723	760
Volume Down (in millions)	12.40	11.44
Unchanged	456	460
Total Issues	1,822	1,857
New highs	18	18
New lows	5	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	840.87	843.38	832.47	834.63	—6.24
20 Trn	214.70	215.82	212.50	213.43	—0.88
15 Utl	104.63	105.01	103.96	104.26	—0.27
65 Stk	284.95	286.00	282.27	283.15	—1.62

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.52	99.10	99.50	—0.46
Industrials	112.00	110.42	110.85	—0.55
Utilities	51.67	51.05	51.28	—0.14
Finance	11.67	11.49	11.55	—0.04
Transp.	13.38	13.17	13.22	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.07	55.79	55.79	—0.21
Industrials	61.45	61.17	61.17	—0.26
Transp.	43.09	42.88	42.88	—0.11
Utilities	39.60	39.53	39.53	—0.03
Finance	57.53	57.26	57.26	—0.19

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 1	122,887	294,732	905
January 31	136,523	266,389	953
January 30	130,409	283,227	1,139
January 29	159,046	314,501	932
January 26	136,347	287,172	1,271

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	121,900	34⅛	+1
HouOilM	81,600	16½	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	79,100	36¼	+ ¼
Intl Bnknot	72,200	3⅛	
GtBas Pet	48,100	6½	
Franklin RI	36,800	5⅛	
Dataprod	36,400	18½	+ ⅜
Walnoc Oil	32,400	15⅞	+ ⅜
ColnCml	31,900	12⅛	+ ⅛
Reeves Tel	30,700	4⅜	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.35	2.32
Advanced	290	231
Volume Up (in millions)	1.21	0.96
Declined	245	318
Volume Down (in millions)	0.52	0.83
Unchanged	250	249
Total Issues	785	798
New highs	N.A.	7
New lows	N.A.	3

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
159.59	158.77	159.25	+0.47

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	147.50	148.80	145.90	147.00	—0.25
May	149.75	151.00	148.50	149.45	
Jul	151.75	152.85	150.25	151.45	+0.05
Sep	153.50	153.90	151.70	152.70	+0.10
Dec	155.50	156.00	154.20	155.45	+0.20

Est. sales: 620; sales Thur. 841.

Total open interest Thur. 7,610 off 172 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	119.50	122.00	118.70	121.50	+1.15
May	120.00	124.60	120.75	123.70	+0.95
Jul	122.50	126.50	122.25	125.30	+1.20
Sep	119.50	121.00	119.50	125.80	+0.80
Nov	112.40	113.50	112.40	120.90	+1.40
Jan	112.90	115.50	112.90	113.50	+0.15
Mar	112.90	115.50	112.90	113.50	+0.50

Est. sales: 1,100; sales Thur. 1,146.

Total open interest Thur. 8,032 up 116 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	63.20	63.65	62.85	63.45	+0.45
May	65.30	65.95	65.10	65.64	+0.34
Jul	66.70	67.35	66.51	67.15	+0.45
Oct	64.75	65.00	64.60	65.00	+0.27
Dec	63.40	63.75	63.25	63.72	+0.52

Est. sales: 5,050; sales Thur. 7,452.

Total open interest Thur. 35,560 off 146 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	80.00	83.25	80.00	83.25	+3.60
Mar	80.40	83.10	80.40	83.10	+3.00
May	81.30	83.95	81.25	83.55	+2.55
Jul	81.90	84.00	81.90	83.55	+1.95
Sep	82.25	83.95	82.20	83.55	+1.65
Dec	82.50	84.00	82.25	83.45	+1.25
Jan	82.60	83.10	82.60	83.40	+1.15
Mar	82.70	83.90	82.70	83.35	+1.00
May	82.60	83.80	82.60	83.30	+0.85
Jul	83.00	83.30	83.00	83.25	
Sep	83.15	84.00	82.40	83.20	+0.55

Est. sales: 18,000; sales Thur. 12,000.

Total open interest Thur. 55,211 up 1,435 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Mar	669.00	691.90	666.50	691.90	+20.00
May	674.00	698.50	673.50	698.50	+20.00
Jul	682.50	705.90	681.50	705.90	+20.00
Sep	689.00	713.50	689.00	713.50	+20.00
Dec	702.00	725.40	701.50	725.40	+20.00
Jan	705.50	729.60	705.50	729.60	+20.00
Mar	713.50	738.00	713.00	738.00	+20.00
May	724.00	746.40	724.00	746.40	+20.00
Jul	740.00	754.80	733.00	754.80	+20.00
Sep	743.50	763.20	743.50	763.20	+20.00

Est. sales: 27,000; sales Thur. 16,000.

Total open interest Thur. 242,891 off 2,-353 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	383.00	396.60	381.50	395.70	+9.10
Jul	384.00	398.10	383.80	396.70	+8.60
Oct	385.50	399.00	385.50	397.80	+7.60
Jan	386.00	400.50	398.00	399.30	+6.80
Apr	388.00	392.50	392.50	400.40	+5.80

Est. sales: 2,935; sales Thur. 2,066.

Total open interest Thur. 8,747 off 8 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	229.00	240.00	229.00	239.00	+7.60
Mar	233.30	239.40	233.30	240.50	+7.30
Apr	233.00	243.50	232.00	242.50	+7.30
Jun	237.50	248.00	236.50	246.80	+7.50
Aug	241.00	252.50	240.50	251.10	+7.70
Oct	245.20	255.00	245.20	255.40	+7.80
Dec	249.50	260.50	248.50	259.80	+8.00
Feb	253.70	263.50	253.00	264.20	+8.10
Apr	261.30	269.50	261.30	268.60	+8.20
Jun	262.50	271.80	262.50	273.10	+8.30
Oct	273.40	273.40	272.00	282.10	

Est. sales: 26,000; sales Thur. 25,000.

Total open interest Thur. 165,444 off 2,- 528 from Wed.
op-ny-0202 1620est

The New York Commodity Exchange today reported futures trading volume in January reached a new monthly record of 1,221,988 contracts, eclipsing the old record of 1,139,908 contracts set in November, 1978. Gold trading outpaced other Comex commodities to set its own monthly volume record of 601,669 contracts in January.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	230.00	231.80	229.10	231.80	+5.00
May	224.50	227.60	224.50	227.50	+4.90
Jul	222.50	225.00	219.50	221.30	— .10
Sep	219.80	220.40	215.00	218.10	—1.70
Nov	210.80	210.80	205.80	207.30	—3.50

Est. sales: 3,840; sales Thurs. 2,546.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,853, up 433 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	217.20	218.70	215.50	216.50	— .50
May	218.60	219.80	215.50	217.00	—1.40
Jul	218.80	220.00	215.60	217.20	—1.30
Sep	218.00	218.80	215.10	215.10	—3.10
Nov	213.40	214.10	211.50	212.00	—1.40
Jan	211.50	211.50	211.10	211.10	— .40
Mar	213.00	213.00	212.00	212.00	+ .50

Sales: Thurs. 1,947.

Total open interest Thurs. 4,900, up 536 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.97	90.99	90.90	90.93	+.03
Jun	90.86	90.88	90.80	90.84	+.04
Sep	90.83	90.83	90.75	90.78	+.07
Dec	90.87	90.90	90.80	90.83	+.06
Mar	90.94	90.94	90.84	90.87	+.06
Jun	91.00	91.01	90.87	90.91	+.04
Sep	91.00	91.04	90.91	90.93	+.03
Dec	91.05	91.06	90.92	90.96	+.01

Est. sales: 4,504; sales Thurs. 7,705.

Total open interest Thurs. 53,318, off 874 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	89-16	89-20	89-10	89-10	+01
Jun	89-19	89-22	89-11	89-12	+01
Sep	89-23	89-25	89-17	89-17	+01
Dec	89-25	89-25	89-17	89-17	—01
Mar	89-24	89-25	89-17	89-17	+01
Jun	89-20	89-20	89-12	89-12	—01
Sep	89-18	89-19	89-10	89-10	
Dec	89-10	89-13	89-07	89-07	—01
Mar	89-10	89-10	89-03	89-03	—01
Jun	89-03	89-03	89-02	89-02	+01
Sep	89-00	89-00	89-00	89-00	+01

Sales: Thurs. 3,981 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 62,517, up 137 from Wed.

European Gold Markets
February 2, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	229.90	230.30	+0.95
Zurich	230.875	230.375	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	229.11	229.07	—1.29

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.10
Albert Heijn	119.20
Algembank	371.00
Amrobank	79.10
A'Dam Rub	63.00
Fokker	26.00
Heineken	93.20
H.V.A.	48.50
Hoogovens	32.50
K.L.M.	111.00
Nat. Nedder	112.50
Pakhoed	44.80
Philips	24.00
Robeco	166.50
Rolinco	129.00
Rorento	122.40
Royal Dutch	128.00
Unilever	124.60
Van Ommer	169.50
VMF-Stork	42.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,795
Cockerill	520
Electrobel	6,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	3,030
Petrofina	3,615
Ph. Gevaert	1,408
Soc. Generale	2,165
Solvay	2,625
Un. Miniere	792

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	71.00
B.A.S.F.	134.50
Bayer	135.30
Commerzbnk	212.00
Cont. Gummi	67.00
Daimler	320.50
Demag	165.00
Deutsche Bnk	287.00
Dresdner Bnk	228.20
Hoechst	133.30
Hoesch	47.50
Karlstadt	332.00
Kaufhof	251.50
K.H.D.	213.50
Lufthansa	98.50
Mannesman	168.50
Metallgesell.	268.50
Neckermann	174.00
RWE.new	179.00
Schering	247.00
Siemens	265.50
Thyssen	107.70
Varta	184.00
Veba	140.00
Volkswagen	245.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.51
Anglo-Am	0.44
Barclays Bnk	3.86
Beecham Gp	6.16
BICC	1.27
Boots	1.90
Bowater	1.86
BAT Ind.	3.13
Brit.-Oxyg	0.70
Brit. Pet.	9.28
Burmah	0.94
Cadbury Sc.	0.57
Chartered	1.53
Courtaulds	1.11
De Beer D	4.50
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.10
Dunlop	0.63
E Mus Ind	1.36
GEC	3.25
Free St Ged	22.00
GKN	2.44
Glaxo Gp	4.81
Gold Fields	2.01
Gt Un St	2.98
Guinness	1.68
Hawker-Sidd	2.14
Hudson Bay	$13½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.56
Imps	0.88
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	3.10
Nichols	0.85
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	0.45
Rank Org.	2.46
Royal Dutch	47⅝
R.T.Z.	2.79
Shell	5.93
Thorn (A)	3.48
Tube Invest.	3.60
Union Carb.	3.41
Vickers	1.81
War L3½	0.28⅝
West Deep	$11¼
West Driet	$30½
West Hold	$27½
West Min	1.67
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	526.00
ERBA	1,278.00
ErcMarelli	226.00
Fiat	2,865.00
Finsider	174.00
Generali	34,190.00
IFI	2,340.00
Italcas	779.00
Italsider	385.00
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	191.00
Olivetti	995.00
Pirelli	1,834.00
Snia Visco	1,341.00

Paris

Air Liquide	394.00
Allmentaire	118.70
Aquitaine	564.00
BSN	525.00
Carrefour	1,845.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00
Cie Bancaire	435.00
CFP	140.80
CGE	394.00
CCF	140.60
Ferodo	405.00
Imetal	55.20
L Oreal	751.00
Mach Bull	58.80
Michelin	1,065.00
Moet Henn	569.00
Moulinex	139.00
Paribas	211.00
PUK	76.50
Penarroya	43.80
Perrier	279.20
Peugeot	413.00
Rh Poulenc	113.00
Sacilor	17.10
St Gobain	147.00
Suez	295.00
Telemecan	823.00
Thomson	235.00
Usinor	11.55

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,355
Buehrle	2,650
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,365
Fisher	650
HofRochN	7,875
Nestle	3,595
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	400
Sulzer	2,620
U.B. Suisse	3,330

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.51¾	3.55	3.51¼	3.54½	+.02¾
May	3.30½	3.32	3.28¾	3.30¾	
Jul	3.14	3.15½	3.12¾	3.14	
Sep	3.18	3.18¼	3.16	3.17½	+.00¼
Dec	3.27¾	3.28	3.26	3.28	+.01
Mar	3.36	3.36	3.35	3.37	

Sales Thurs. 6,775.

Total open interest Thurs. 39,753, up 746 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.34¼	2.34½	2.33½	2.34¼	+.00¾
May	2.42¾	2.43¼	2.42¼	2.43	+.00¾
Jul	2.48	2.48¼	2.47	2.48	+.00¼
Sep	2.49½	2.50¾	2.49¼	2.50½	+.01½
Dec	2.53¼	2.54½	2.52¾	2.54½	+.01½
Mar	2.60¼	2.61½	2.60	2.61¾	+.01¼

Sales Thurs. 12,051.

Total open interest Thurs. 136,812, up 630 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.08½	7.20	7.08½	7.19½	+.10
May	7.25	7.33	7.21½	7.32½	+.09½
Jul	7.33	7.42	7.29½	7.41¼	+.09
Aug	7.27	7.38	7.26½	7.38	+.10½
Sep	7.00	7.08	7.00	7.07½	+.07½
Nov	6.85½	6.94	6.85	6.93	+.06
Jan	6.92½	7.00½	6.92½	7.00½	+.06¼
Mar	7.05	7.09½	7.02	7.09½	+.06½

Sales Thurs. 27,201.

Total open interest Thurs. 122,618, off 165 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	190.00	193.40	189.90	193.20	+3.00
May	191.80	195.50	191.80	195.20	+3.30
Jul	194.00	197.50	194.00	197.20	+3.50
Aug	194.50	197.80	194.30	197.80	+3.80
Sep	193.50	196.00	192.90	196.00	+3.00
Oct	189.00	192.00	188.70	191.50	+2.50
Dec	188.20	190.50	187.70	190.20	+2.20
Jan	190.50	190.50	190.50	190.50	+2.30

Sales Thurs. 6,889.

Total open interest Thurs. 47,923, off 153 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar	25.40	26.00	25.35	25.97	+ .64
May	25.70	26.20	25.50	26.18	+ .60
Jul	25.70	26.30	25.65	26.27	+ .64
Aug	25.70	26.25	25.60	26.25	+ .60
Sep	25.15	25.50	25.10	25.50	+ .38
Oct	24.70	25.10	24.70	25.07	+ .34
Dec	24.60	24.90	24.50	24.90	+ .30
Jan	24.67	24.85	24.45	24.85	+ .28
Mar	24.65	24.85	24.45	24.85	+ .30

Sales Thurs. 7,681.

Total open interest Thurs. 51,403, up 690 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.37½	1.38	1.36½	1.37¾	+.00¼
May	1.44	1.48¼	1.43	1.48¼	+.04¾
Jul	1.49	1.50	1.47¾	1.49	+.00¾
Sep	1.52½	1.53½	1.52	1.53½	+.01½
Dec	1.58¼	1.59	1.54½	1.58¼	+.01¼

Sales Thurs. 186.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,158, off 54 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	64.60	65.10	64.27	64.70	+ .25
Apr	65.25	65.60	64.45	65.17	— .03
Jun	66.30	66.55	65.25	66.15	— .02
Aug	65.25	65.50	64.35	65.35	+ .28
Oct	63.97	64.30	63.25	64.12	+ .27
Dec	64.85	65.30	64.20	65.00	+ .33
Jan	66.25	66.25	64.50	64.90	— .52
Feb	66.05	66.70	65.90	66.35	+ .50
Apr	66.80	67.10	66.67	67.10	+ .10
Jun	.	.	.	67.95	+ .15

Est. sales: 34,750; sales Thurs. 31,227.

Total open interest Thurs. 99,145, up 1,- 140 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	79.45	80.30	79.35	80.07	+ .75
Apr	79.80	80.80	79.75	80.72	+ .95
May	79.65	80.30	79.30	80.20	+ .75
Aug	80.15	80.75	79.80	80.60	+ .45
Sep	80.35	80.75	79.85	80.40	+ .15
Oct	79.60	80.40	79.30	80.00	+ .40
Nov	80.55	81.50	80.50	81.00	+ .35
Jan	81.80	82.50	81.80	82.50	+ .60

Est. sales: 4,940; sales Thurs. 3,646.

Total open interest Thurs. 24,308, up 56 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	54.45	55.70	54.40	55.67	+1.47
Apr	50.65	51.95	50.60	51.90	+1.35
Jun	52.15	53.55	51.90	53.47	+1.42
Jul	52.25	53.67	52.15	53.67	+1.50
Aug	49.55	50.15	49.40	49.87	+ .37
Oct	46.70	47.20	46.70	47.12	+ .42
Dec	47.75	48.00	47.70	48.00	+ .50
Feb	.	.	.	47.75	+ .35
Apr	.	.	.	45.70	+ .30

Est. sales: 7,517; sales Thurs. 3,699.

Total open interest Thurs. 27,262, up 924 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.00	66.50	64.80	66.50	+2.00
Mar	64.50	66.00	64.25	66.00	+2.00
May	64.75	66.25	64.60	66.25	+2.00
Jul	64.70	65.95	64.40	65.95	+2.00
Aug	62.80	63.95	62.60	63.95	+2.00

Est. sales: 4,984; sales Thurs. 6,062.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,739, up 142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.10	47.10	47.00	47.00	+ .10
Mar	46.50	46.75	46.50	46.75	+ .15
Apr	46.50	46.75	46.50	46.72	+ .12
May	48.20	48.20	48.20	48.20	+ .20
Jun	50.00	50.25	50.00	50.25	+ .25
Jul	49.50	49.75	49.50	49.50	+ .10

Sales Thurs. 85.

Total open interest Thurs. 832, up 35 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	56.25	58.25	56.25	57.45	+1.20
Mar	55.00	56.25	54.85	55.65	+ .75
Apr	51.90	52.45	51.90	52.45	+ .55
May	49.70	50.00	49.70	50.00	+ .30
Sep	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	+ .20

Est. sales: 85; sales Thurs. 40.

Total open interest Thurs. 940, off 16 from Wed.

IMM Futures
February 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5906	0.5933	0.5896	0.5929	—0.0014
June	0.6053	0.6081	0.6045	0.6070	—0.0014
Sept	0.6201	0.6216	0.6193	0.6212 a	—0.0013
Dec	0.6340	0.6350	0.6330	0.6345 b	—0.0050
Mar	0.6475	0.6475	0.6445 a	0.6445 a	—0.0048
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4975	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2320	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2360	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4995	5026	4987	5020	—0006
June	5088	5114	5080	5100	—0020
Sept	5165	5190	5163	5189 b	+0007
Dec	5270	5305 b	5260	5305 b	+0001
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9705	1.9470	1.9685	1.9725	—0.0035
June	1.9565	1.9575 b	1.9530	1.9560	—0.0065
Sept	1.9470	1.9470	1.9405	1.9405	—0.0075
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9310	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8328	0.8344	0.8324	0.8337	+0.0007
June	0.8322	0.8338	0.8315	0.8326	Unch.
Sept	0.8310	0.8338	0.8310	0.8325	+0.0005
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8320 b	+0.0025
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5333	0.5349 p	0.5325	0.5336	—0.0030
June	0.5430	0.5434	0.5412	0.5426	—0.0032
Sept	0.5500	0.5522	0.5508	0.5520 a	—0.0020
Dec	0.5565	0.5572	0.5563	0.5570	—0.0046
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5780	Unch.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 2, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	944.00	946.00	914.00	915.00
3 months	956.50	957.50	927.00	927.50
Cathodes: spot	928.00	930.00	903.00	905.00
3 months	942.00	943.00	918.50	919.00
Tin: spot	7,150.00	7,160.00	7,170.00	7,190.00
3 months	7,110.00	7,120.00	7,110.00	7,120.00
Lead: spot	554.00	556.00	535.00	537.00
3 months	518.50	511.00	500.00	505.00
Zinc: spot	378.00	379.00	366.50	367.50
3 months	390.50	391.50	379.00	380.00
Silver: spot	337.30	337.60	334.50	334.80
3 months	346.80	346.90	344.00	344.20

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.10	103.50	104.50	104.55	103.75	103.90
May	109.25	107.75	108.75	108.80	107.95	108.00
Aug	113.75	112.25	112.90	113.00	112.25	112.30
Oct	116.50	115.00	115.70	115.75	114.85	114.95
Dec	119.50	117.75	118.50	118.60	117.65	117.75
Mar	124.30	122.85	123.25	123.40	122.90	122.95
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.50	126.00	125.50	125.55
3,046 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,705	1,673	1,674.5	1,678	1,686	1,688
May	1,746	1,717	1,724	1,726	1,727	1,728
Jul	1,775	1,747	1,750	1,752	1,757	1,758
Sep	1,805	1,780	1,780	1,783	1,785	1,790
Dec	1,850	1,826	1,827	1,830	1,835	1,839
Mar	1,865	1,852	1,852	1,860	1,863	1,867
May	1,875	1,875	1,865	1,875	1,875	1,900
2,790 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,459	1,435	1,457	1,459	1,428	1,429
May	1,335	1,310	1,330	1,332	1,305	1,306
Jul	1,269	1,250	1,264	1,265	1,244	1,247
Sep	1,209	1,198	1,205	1,209	1,150	1,197
Nov	1,170	1,160	1,165	1,167	1,155	1,159
Jan	1,145	1,144	1,140	1,145	1,131	1,134
Mar	1,114	1,110	1,115	1,118	1,109	1,111
5,978 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	842	838	838	842	+ 5
May	873	864	868	871	+ 8
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	885	888	+ 10
Aug	921	920	920	921	+ 19
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	945	950	+ 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	935	945	+ 15
Dec	965	965	965	967	+ 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,005	Unch.
120 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,422	1,390	1,390	1,395	— 2
May	1,448	1,420	1,425	1,426	+ 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	-	+ 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	1,480	Unch.
Dec	N.T	N.T.	1,490	1,520	— 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,530	— 20
71 lots					

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—15

Am Stores, SelcoPet n, Bunk Ramo, DetE 9.72pf, Engelh Mln, Gen Host, HandyHar, JhnMan pfwi, MarotMf, Newmont, OakInd, Sabine, Skil Corp, Soo Line, SooLine wi, Transco Cos, UnEnRes, Wash Steel

NEW LOWS—5

Cyclops n, Duq 7.20pf, GrayDrug, Harnischfg, MdCup

U.K. Bill on Prices Removes Safeguard

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters) — The British government's bill to strengthen price controls completed its House of Commons stages. The bill abolishes the safeguard that allows companies to raise prices automatically to maintain minimum profits pending price commission investigations.

Prices Secretary Roy Hattersley said the bill would not unreasonably prevent profits being made for investment and exports.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 2

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12½	10	SPaul 1e	9.3		51	11	10¾	10¾	
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	5.6	8	111	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant .40	5.7	4	80	7	7	7	
21¾	9¾	Sambos .60	5.8	7	560	10½	10	10⅜	+ ¼
16⅞	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.5	7	129	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16½	8¼	SJuanR 1.05t	6.9	21	183	16	14¼	15⅛	— ⅞
23¼	12⅝	Sanders .40	2.2	9	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
39½	29⅛	SFeInd 2.20	6.8	5	357	32⅞	32½	32½	
10¾	8	SFeIn pf .50	5.6		324	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt .60	2.2	11	240	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	— ⅝
19⅝	13	SgtWel .72	4.8	7	4	15	15	15	
7½	3⅝	SaulRE			12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	3¼	SavASto		18	76	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
15	6⅝	SavOnD .36	3.6	8	71	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	SavEIP 1	9.0	4	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
24¾	11⅝	Savin .50	3.4	4	110	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	Saxon		8	2049	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
6	2⅞	Schaefer			16	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.2	9	285	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	3.3	43	1260	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅜
101	64⅝	Schlmb 1.40	1.5	17	414	96¼	95⅜	95¾	
21⅜	19¾	SCOA .80	4.0	8	20	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
7	3½	ScotLad .30r	8.0		87	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	7	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.5	7	25	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19¼	12⅛	ScottP .84	4.9	10	884	17½	17¼	17¼	
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.8	8	34	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.4	6	41	19	18⅞	19	
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder		16	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅜	Scud pf .81e	9.4		55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15¼	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		2	13⅛	13½	13½	— ¼
36⅜	16⅝	SeaCont .42	1.8	6	96	24	23½	23½	
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.9	6	91	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15½	5⅝	SeabWA .40b	2.8	6	243	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.8	7	27	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	Seagrm 1.12	4.0	11	193	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
17½	9⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.8	8	73	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	14⅜	SealPw 1.10	4.9	7	45	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	4.1		217	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	19¾	Sears 1.12a	5.4	8	2052	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
14¾	7¼	Seatrain		15	96	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
48¼	27¾	Sedco .64	2.2	7	69	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	11⅛	SelgLt 1.20b	9.4	6	21	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ½
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt .28	3.7	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Shakspr .48	5.6	6	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	11⅞	Shaklee .74	5.1	6	39	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
34½	16¼	Shapell .15	.6	3	12	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
17½	5⅛	ShearH .40	3.9	3	98	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	28½	ShellOil 2	6.2	6	293	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
47¼	37⅝	ShellT 1.33e	2.9	8	8	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅝
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	70	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅞	ShelG pf1.35	8.2		12	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ¼
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin			44	24	23⅞	24	
58	44	Shrw pf 4.40	8.6		z10	51	51	51	+1
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	8.9	8	22	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	Signal .80	3.2	7	417	25½	25	25⅛	
38⅝	28⅛	Signode 1.48	4.6	7	38	32⅜	32	32½	+ ¼
21⅛	8⅝	SimPrec .24	1.3	14	198	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.1	11	269	11½	11	11	— ½
24⅜	13⅛	Singer .80	5.6	5	123	14½	14¼	14⅜	
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		11	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.0	9	228	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
28¾	11¾	SkilCp .40e	1.4	9	94	u28⅞	28½	28¾	
17½	9½	Skyline .48	4.3	8	128	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
50½	30½	SmithInt .92	2.1	8	475	44⅜	43½	44⅛	+ ⅜
102½	46⅛	Smtkin 2.40	2.7	16	383	89¾	89⅛	89⅜	+ ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr .80	4.8	5	50	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn 1.28	3.1	14	125	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7	SonyCp .15e	1.8	13	210	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
61	44⅛	SooLin 4.60e	7.4	7	25	u63	60½	62¼	+1½
21⅛	19½	SooLin wi			29	u21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
6½	2⅜	SoAltTr			11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	9.6	8	83	17⅝	17½	17½	
20¾	17	SaJerIn 1.68	8.8	8	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
45⅝	19⅞	Soutdwn .60	1.6	6	135	38	37½	37½	— ½
15⅞	9⅞	SoetBk .60	4.8	6	54	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
27	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	8	573	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
17½	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	9	1053	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE	8.4	6	32	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
38⅜	27⅜	SoNRes 1.25	3.7	6	219	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
39½	34⅛	SNETel 3.20	8.6	6	10	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	8.6	6	118	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy 3.20	6.4	6	77	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ½
26⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.5	6	27	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	22⅜	Soutind .72b	2.7	10	32	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
55½	38⅜	SouRoyl 1	1.9	14	225	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
30½	15⅛	SwtAir .28	1.1	5	31	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ½
29⅝	23⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
17	8½	SwtFore .30	2.0	5	311	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
32½	20	SwtFt pf1.50	5.2		21	29¼	28⅝	28¾	— ¾
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.2	9	79	14	13⅞	13⅞	
17⅜	12⅜	SpartF .40	2.5	7	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
15½	8⅜	Sparton .60	5.1	11	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	15⅛	SpectPh		16	35	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
23½	14⅝	SperryH 1	6.7	5	16	15	15	15	
49⅜	32⅝	SperryR 1.32	2.8	8	742	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
20⅜	12⅝	SprngsM 1.05	6.8	8	18	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.3	8	297	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
37⅞	22	Squibb 1.08	3.5	12	196	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ⅜
13⅝	12⅛	StaRite .70	5.7	6	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley 1	5.3	15	6	19	19	19	
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.4	10	64	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
35	21⅜	StBPnt .56	2.5	10	208	22	21¾	22	
20½	11⅜	StdMotA .64	3.9	8	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
48⅞	35⅛	StOilCl 2.80	6.0	7	x626	46⅜	46	46½	— ⅛
58½	44	StOInd 3	5.3	8	849	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	
47¼	28⅝	StOilOh .88	1.9	12	495	46½	45⅝	46	— ½
12¼	5⅛	StPacCp .50b	6.0	4	21	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Standex .65	3.9	8	27	16½	16⅛	16½	
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	4.7	7	91	23½	23	23	— ¼
29⅝	22⅛	Starret 1.32	4.8	6	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv		22	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	9.8		6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
49¼	35¼	StaufCh 2	4.8	7	130	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
13	8½	Sterchi .56a	5.6	5	12	10	10	10	
8	6¼	SterlBcp .66	9.1	8	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg .77	4.7	11	578	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.6	10	55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.1	11	688	25	24⅜	24⅞	+1¼
18¾	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.7	7	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.8	6	8	31	30¾	30⅞	
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.7	9	40	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	8.2		z100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
54¾	42⅛	StoneW 2.75f	5.9	9	6	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
26⅛	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	19	391	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13	StopShp 1.10	6.8	4	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec		18	312	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
35⅜	20½	StorerB 1.30	4.0	8	35	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	StuWor 1.25	4.2	5	51	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.7	14	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	SubPrG 1.32	6.6	6	85	20⅛	20	20	
32	18⅜	SunChm .60	2.3	5	11	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.5	14	15	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	6.4	6	220	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	36½	SunC pf 2.25	5.0		6	45	45	45	
24⅞	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	7.2	7	367	19½	18⅞	19⅜	+1
24⅛	19	Sundstr .80	3.5	8	141	23⅛	22¾	23	— ¼
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.9		3	58	57	58	+1
14	9	SunsM .20e	1.6	23	59	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.3	8	329	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
337	241	SuprOil 2.80	.9	35	30	316½	312	315	+3
16⅛	8⅞	SupmkG .42	3.4	5	58	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13¼	5	Supscp			36	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .90e	9.5	9	32	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
29⅝	15⅛	Swank 1.40a	6.1	7	21	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	5.0	8	235	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.1		2	34	34	34	— ½
16	7⅜	Systron .10	1.0	9	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
— T—T—T —									
20⅞	10⅝	TRE .84	5.6	12	87	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ½
42⅞	27½	TRW 1.80	5.1	7	187	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
92¾	68¼	TRW pf 4.40	5.6		1	79	79	79	— ½
81	60½	TRW prd4.50	6.5		4	69¾	69	69	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.8	7	243	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Talcott			3	3	3	3	
15⅞	10	Talley 1	8.8	7	49	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf 1	8.4		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.4	7	93	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		8	459	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ¼
30⅜	11⅜	Tandycft		11	41	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.5	10	87	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
15⅞	8¼	Techncr .40	3.3		69	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr .60	4.7	8	28	12⅞	12	12	— ⅞
14⅜	7⅞	Technicn		10	243	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
54	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.2	14	67	51½	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	5⅞	Telecor		6	38	9½	9½	9½	
126⅜	65½	Teledn 9.14t	8.0	6	794	118⅞	114⅛	114¾	—4½
14⅞	8¼	Teleprmt		20	261	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
9¼	3	Telex		11	256	6¼	6	6	— ¼
34½	28⅛	Tenneco 2.20	7.3	7	1269	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ½
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	8.7		11	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
12⅞	6¾	Tesoro		5	117	9¼	9	9	
Gs		.36b	1.0	9	416	35½	33⅞	35¼	+1⅛
57	39½	TxPcLd .40e	.9	15	4	46¾	46½	46½	— ½
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.52	7.7	8	904	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Texsgif 1.20	5.3	17	75	23	22⅝	22¾	
44⅜	35⅛	Texgif pf 3	7.2		6	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind		9	86	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35	22⅛	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	188	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.3		6	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.0		7	23⅜	23½	23½	—1
39⅝	24	Thiokol 1.30	4.0	8	18	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
48¾	33½	ThmBet 1.32	3.2	13	100	41⅝	41½	41½	+ ¼
14⅞	8¼	Thomin .52b	5.2	6	18	10	10	10	+ ¼
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.8	5	14	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	Thrifty .52	3.5	13	56	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
29	17¾	Ticor 1.28	5.6	6	448	23½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Tidwatr .80	3.8	8	69	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¼
34⅛	15⅛	Tigerlnt .60	2.5	7	769	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
50¾	33¾	TimeIn 1.50	3.8	7	239	40½	38⅞	39¼	—1
38½	28⅞	Timl pfA1.57	5.3		1	30	30	30	
32⅜	28⅝	Timl pfB1.57	5.4		214	30	29	29⅞	— ⅜
35¼	22¼	TimesM 1.20	3.7	9	129	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
56¼	41	Timkn 2.60a	4.9	7	16	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ⅜
9	5	TobinP			3	7⅛	7	7	
34½	12¾	ToddSh		7	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
18½	12¾	Tokheim .60	3.4	9	64	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25½	20⅜	TolEdis 2.20	9.7	8	19	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36	10.		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
25	20¼	TolEd pf2.21	9.8		5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	TonkaCp .48	4.5		21	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
14⅝	8½	TootRol .40b	3.4	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21⅞	17⅛	ToroCo .60	2.8	10	57	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor .40	2.1	7	103	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
		Trane n		8	30	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
38¼	27¾	TranUn 2.12	6.8	6	39	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
30⅜	11	TWC		4	256	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90	11.		29	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅞	Transm 1	5.9	5	377	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
23¼	19¼	Traninc 2	9.4		6	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco 1.10	4.7	10	1845	u24⅛	22⅞	23⅝	+1⅜
12⅝	7½	Transcn .60	5.5	6	27	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
79	73½	TrGP pf6.65	8.4		z100	79	79	79	+1
104⅜	97¼	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z70	99	99	99	—1
98	91½	TrGP pf8.64	8.9		z2250	97½	97⅛	97½	+ ⅛
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	11¾	TrnsOh .40b	2.6	4	3	15½	15½	15½	
29⅞	21	Tranwy 1.60	7.2	5	20	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	26⅞	Travlrs 2.08	5.8	4	929	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
44⅞	32	Travelr pf 2	5.1		4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
20⅜	17⅛	TriCon 2.07e	12.		70	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM		7	124	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind .10r	1.1		5	9⅜	9½	9½	
24¾	14⅜	TriaPc .72	4.5	5	14	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11¾	6⅞	Trico .16	2.0	7	12	8⅛	8	8	
25	15⅞	Trinityin 1	4.9	6	33	20⅜	20⅛	20½	
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG 1.42	8.8	8	100	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	21⅜	TCFox 1.20a	3.7	4	361	33⅜	31½	32¼	—1¼
23¾	13⅛	TycoLab .80	4.5	3	71	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp .40	2.3	8	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
34¾	17	Tymshr		16	136	33½	32¾	32⅞	— ⅜
— U—U—U —									
45⅜	19⅝	UAL .80	2.9	2	897	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅛	UGI 1.56	8.7	7	8	18	18	18	
30¾	25⅛	UGI pf 2.75	9.9		z100	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
22¾	14	UMC 1.20	8.0	6	19	15	15	15	
2⅜	1⅛	UMET Tr			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	1.9	7	299	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
31⅝	17	UVInd 1	3.4	6	671	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
73	41¼	UVIn pf1.26	1.8		3	69	69	69	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco .76	7.2	5	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
63¼	49⅞	UnINV 3.93e	6.4	6	4	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	12¾	UnBncp .92	3.2	11	72	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	4.9	10	31	49½	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅜
43¼	33⅞	UnCarb 2.80	7.8	6	486	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6½	UnCmrce .20	2.2	11	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
UnionCp		.24t	5.2	8	44	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
15¼	13¼	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	108	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
39⅞	32¾	UnEl pf3.50	10.		z100	35	35	35	+1
50	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50	10.		z10	43½	43½	43½	—1
76	75	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z190	75	75	75	—1
28¾	25½	UnEl pf2.72	10.		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
82½	74	UnEl pf7.44	9.8		1	76	76	76	+1
87⅞	75	UnEl pfH 8	10.		3	77	76	77	+1
58½	33⅛	UnOCal 2.40	4.3	6	702	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
60½	40⅞	UPacC 2.30	4.2	10	187	55⅛	54¼	54⅜	— ⅜
20⅞	14½	UPac pf .47	2.5		5	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			1081	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
85	42	Unirval pf 8	13.		z680	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
15½	6⅜	UnBrnd .15e	1.5	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf1.20	9.8		6	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
38½	29⅞	UEnRs 2.08	5.4	6	210	u38¾	37⅞	38½	+ ½
26½	13⅝	UFInCal 1.13	4.8	5	173	23⅞	23	23⅜	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrty .12	.5	8	736	22¼	20⅝	22¼	+2¼
28⅝	22½	Ullium 2.56	10.	8	11	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ½
22	12⅝	UnitInd .85b	5.7	5	3	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
19⅝	8¼	UnitInn .22	1.8	6	43	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	5	14	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
2⅜	1⅜	UnPkMn			26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¾	12⅞	UnRelo .72	3.4	5	13	21	21	21	— ⅜
16¾	14⅝	USFoS 1.58e	10.		13	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
37⅜	28¾	USFid 2	6.1	4	467	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	21	USGyps 1.80	6.6	4	45	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	7.0		6	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom .52	5.3	4	216	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10	6¾	USInd .64	7.6	5	149	8½	8¼	8⅜	
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.8	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	US Rity			33	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe 1.32	6.0	5	17	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
32¾	21⅜	USSteel 1.60	.4	9	596	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ½
37	27	USTobc 1.84	5.3	12	64	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
52½	32¾	UnTech 2.20	5.6	7	552	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
230	146½	UTch pf 8	4.6		3	175	175	175	+1¾
140½	101¾	UTch pf7.32	6.8		11	109½	107¼	107¾	— ¾
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.2		147	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
20	17⅜	UnitTel 1.44	7.3	8	247	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	UnitT 2pf1.50	6.1		2	24½	24½	24½	
20⅜	10¼	Unitrod .20	1.2	9	23	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
9¾	6⅝	Univar .56	7.7	7	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
29	18	UnivFd .96	4.9	8	22	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
24	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.04	5.5	7	49	19	18½	18¾	+ ¼
56	32⅛	Upjohn 1.52	3.3	11	260	46¾	46	46⅛	— ⅜
25	16	USLIFE .64	2.8	7	662	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	UslifeF .96a	9.6		12	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅞	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.0	10	117	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
32⅛	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.6		10	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
— V—V—V —									
21⅝	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.9	6	27	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
24⅜	10⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.2	7	14	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
9¾	4¼	Valleyln .40	7.1	18	45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	6.8	6	8	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
21¾	11¾	Varian .40	2.4	63	259	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	
15	7½	Varo .32	3.6	4	49	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
20¼	16⅛	Veeco		8	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
9⅝	4	Vendo			51	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Venice			3	3	2⅜	2⅞	
14¾	11¾	VestSe 1.36e	10.		18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅛	Viacom .25	.9	16	148	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15¾	13⅛	VaEPw 1.32	9.1	8	421	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90	10.		16	28½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20	9.9		z70	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅜
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45	9.8		125	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ¼
16	7⅝	Vornado		61	178	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
16	8	Vulcinc .68	5.4	5	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
37¼	22⅝	VulcnM 1.60	5.2	7	74	31½	31	31	
— W—W—W —									
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	88	35⅛	35	35	
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.2	6	12	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.4	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	WachRty			45	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt .22	.9	13	48	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
30½	16	Walgrn 1.40	5.2	7	10	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
38	26¼	WlkrA 1.60a	4.5	8	170	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus .84	3.5	8	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17¾	WalMu 1.20b	5.7	4	32	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.9	5	101	27¼	27	27	— ¼
37⅞	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.5		1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	WardFd		9	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco		7	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
32⅜	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.7	7	8	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
57½	29½	WrnCom 1	2.2	8	79	47	46¼	46¼	—1
32½	22⅜	WarnrL 1.20	4.8	10	270	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.28	9.8	8	12	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅜	WshNat 1.20	4.8	6	11	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
37	20¼	WashStl 1.40	3.8	10	61	u37⅛	37	37	
24⅜	20⅛	WshWt 2	8.5	7	55	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
31⅞	18⅝	WasteM .50	1.7	12	153	29⅞	28½	29½	+ ⅞
26⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	2.2	13	10	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	WayGos .48	8.0	8	1	6	6	6	
19	16	WayG pf1.60	9.9		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.5	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38	10⅛	WebbD .20e	1.1	12	239	19⅛	18½	18⅞	— ¼
40⅝	26	WeisMkt 1.20	3.2	9	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
33⅝	24⅛	WellsF 1.40	4.9	6	106	28⅝	28½	28½	
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	9.3	9	17	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
52½	45	WPP pf4.50	9.6		z20	47	47	47	
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	5	13	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
11⅛	8¼	WstctT .72	7.6	7	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.6	3	227	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
37	23¼	WAir pf 2	7.8		26	26½	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.1	6	740	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
27	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.6	9	82	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	21½	WPacIn 1	2.6	5	31	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	15	WnPubl .88	3.6	14	193	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	8.8	6	104	16	15⅞	15⅞	
12⅝	9¾	WUn dpf1.18	11.		32	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25	16	WestaEl .97	5.3	6	624	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
54½	42	Wstg pf 3.80	8.6		z100	44	43½	44	+1½
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.9	7	30	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
24⅜	15	Weybrg 1.08	5.9	5	12	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
31⅞	20⅝	Weyerhr 1	3.4	10	1769	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
47½	36⅜	Weyr pf2.80	6.4		296	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
41	27⅞	WheelF 1.20	4.8	9	46	30½	30	30	— ½
44⅞	33	WheelF pf 2	6.1		12	34	33	33	—1
16½	8	WheelPit		4	56	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
24⅞	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.7	6	694	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	16¼	WhitC 1.30	6.1	5	281	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ½
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			80	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	7⅛	Whittak .50	3.7	6	95	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.3	5	35	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12	6½	Wiebldt .44	5.3	8	26	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.8	16	682	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.9	20	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
31¾	28½	WinDx 1.44	4.6	10	23	31¼	30½	31	+ ¼
7⅝	3	Winnbgo		39	104	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ 1	9.4	12	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.5	8	x283	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
106	97½	WisE pf8.90	9.1		y2000	98	97½	98	+ ½
23	19	WisGas 1.92	8.9	7	13	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
28⅝	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.7		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.0	9	13	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
21¼	17½	WiscPS 1.62	8.3	7	26	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.6	6	37	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
17½	10	WittrR .80	6.8	5	55	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
12½	4⅝	WolvrW .30	2.6	9	346	12	11½	11¾	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Womelc .60	4.0	8	319	15⅛	15	15	
30⅝	15⅝	WoodPt .40	1.4	13	546	30⅛	28¼	29⅜	+1⅛
23	17⅞	Wolwth 1.40	6.9	5	171	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.4		10	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir		50	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
77½	56⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	3.6	9	40	67⅝	67¼	67¼	— ¼
19⅝	8¼	Wurlitzr .48	4.2	7	31	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
19¼	10⅝	Wylain .80	6.8	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11½	6	WyleLb .36	4.4	5	44	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	2	Wyly			82	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
— X—Y—Z —									
64	40½	Xerox 2	3.5	10	566	58⅛	57	57	— ⅜
50⅛	23	XTRA 1.04	2.9	4	24	35⅞	35½	35½	
24⅜	10	Yates .20	1.0	7	20	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¼	ZaleCp 1	6.0	8	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
17	12¼	ZalepfA .80	6.3		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
18⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	2.3	21	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	ZayreCp		5	52	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.2	33	117	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurmind .68	4.4	7	61	15½	15⅜	15½	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

FOR READERS WHOSE LIVES ARE BIGGER THAN NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

International Herald Tribune
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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 2, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅛	6⅝
AFAProt	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	21¼	22
AlexAlex	29	29¾
AllcoInc	18⅞	19⅝
AllynB	11½	12½
AFInCp	21¼	22¼
AFurn	3⅞	4⅝
AGreet	11⅝	12
AMicros	14¼	14¾
AWelding	15¼	16¼
Amterr	2⅝	2⅞
Anadite	4¼	6⅝
AnheusB	26⅞	27⅜
AntoCp	8⅛	8⅞
ArdenGp	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWGs	18¼	19½
AsdCoke	21⅜	22½
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅞
BairdCp	8⅛	8⅝
BangHE	14¼	14⅝
BkamRI	11½	12
BasicRs	6⅞	7
BassttFr	16¼	17
BoylsMk	10⅝	11⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	33¾	34
BibbCo	11½	12
BirdSon	23	24½
Birtchr	2½	2⅞
BlkHillP	26¼	26¾
Bonanza	4⅞	5⅛
BrookS	28	29½
BrwTom	18¼	18¾
Buckbee	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	14⅛	14⅝
BurnupS	5	5⅝
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2½	3
CasSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2½	2⅞
CareCp	7	8½
CnVtPS	16	16⅝
ChmLeo	27⅝	28¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4⅜	5¼
CitzUtA	35⅞	36½
CitzUtB	29¾	30½
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClawCo	8⅞	9⅞
ColuVent	1⅛	2¼
ComCIH	22⅝	23
CmlSin	21	22
CmwTel	35½	37⅛
ConnGtl	36⅜	36⅞
ConPaP	56¾	57⅜
Crawfd	15½	16½
CrossCo	35	36
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	22¼	23¼
DtaDes	10⅝	10⅞
DaylMal	23	25
DeklbAg	26¼	27
DeLuxC	32½	33¼
DetCanT	12	13
DetIntB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2¼	3¼
DiaCrys	23¼	24¼
DiamCru	27	28½
Docutel	5¼	5⅝
DollrGn	10	10½
Donldsn	22½	23½
DorchGs	11⅝	11⅞
DaylDB	19	19¾
DunkinD	14⅛	14⅞
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberline	9½	10½
EconLab	23¼	23⅝
ElPasEl	10¼	11½
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	5⅜	5¾
ElModul	4⅝	5⅝
EnrDev	13¾	14½
Entwistl	3⅜	4½
EqtOil	19¼	20½
EthanAl	26	26¾
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	27	27½
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	5¼	5½
Flicker	14	14½
FloatPnt	13¾	14¾
FlaWatU	¾	⅞
ForestO	15⅝	15⅞
Formlall	3¼	4
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅞
FrankEl	13⅜	14⅝
Fredlce	22	23
GnRiEst	7½	9
GnReins	179	183
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12⅜	13⅛
GreyAdv	36	39
GlfInfst	16	17½
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	11⅞	12½
HrpRow	14⅞	15⅝
HaroGp	23	23¾
HarlfNt	16½	17
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	10⅛	11⅛
HorlzRs	1¼	1⅜
HyattCp	21½	22
HyatIInt	13	15½
IndNucl	4⅜	4⅞
Infralnd	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCo	55	56½
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSaUt	25¼	25¾
JamWPr	9	9¼
Jamsby	16	16¾
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	16	16¾
KaisSt pf	17¾	18½
Kalvar	3⅛	3½
Kaman	19	19¾
KmpAm	13¾	14½
KateGre	½	¾
Kaysam	3¼	4
KearnyT	17½	17⅞
KellySv	30½	32
Keuffel	11⅛	12⅛
Kimball	18⅝	19⅛
KingInt	11½	12½
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	20½	22
Lanceln	21	21¾
LandRes	2⅞	3⅛
LaneCo	21¼	22¼
LtdStor	9	9⅝
LinBcst	37¾	38½
Logetrn	12⅛	13¼
MadsGE	16¼	16¾
MagellPet	1 3-16	1 5-16
MajorRt	1 1-16	1 5-16
Maltkrt	27⅜	28¼
MalAsst	19¾	20¼
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	14⅛	14¾
McQuay	11½	12¼
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	7⅜	7⅞
MidlRes	2¼	2½
MidlBks	27½	28½
Milltor	33⅜	31½
MissVIG	18	19
MontCol	8⅞	9⅛
MooreRs	16½	17½
MoroRes	2½	3¼
Mostek	19½	20
MatchM	14½	16
MotClub	6⅛	6⅞
Mueller	21⅜	22⅜
NorgCp	24½	26
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	16	16½
NielsnA	24⅛	24⅝
NielsnB	24⅛	24⅝
NoCarGs	10⅜	11⅛
NoEOil un	64⅜	65⅜
NwtNGs	10¼	10⅝
NwstPS	16⅜	17½
Noxell	17⅜	18⅜
OgilvyM	24	24⅝
OhFerro	6¾	7¼
OtterTP	22⅛	22¾
PCAInt	9½	10
PabstB	13¼	13⅜
PcGaR	22	22¾
PouleyP	5⅝	6½
PeerMt	8½	9¼
PenoEnt	16⅝	17⅛
Petrolit	42¼	43¾
Pettibon	19	20
PierceSS	12½	13¼
Pinkrtn	27	28
PlonHIB	19½	20
Plastine	2	3
Possis	3¼	3¾
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PbSvNC	10⅜	10⅝
PuritBen	20½	21
PutDCap	8¼	8⅝
Quallnns	5	5⅝
RagenPr	5⅝	6⅛
Raychm	77½	79½
Raymnd	23½	24½
RecgEq	8	8⅝
RoadEx	26½	27¼
RobbMy	30	32
Roseion	4	5
Rouse	9¼	9½
RusStov	14⅜	15¼
Sadlier	3⅞	4⅜
ScanDt	2 13-16	3 1-16
ScrippH	49	52
SecPac	28½	28⅞
SelsDelt	9⅝	10⅛
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawmt	32½	33½
SolldStS	10½	11¼
SColWtr	15	15¾
SwGsCp	11	11⅜
SwElSv	16	16¾
Standyn	24⅛	25
StdRegs	26⅞	27¼
StanHP	21½	22½
StertSt	5⅞	6⅛
StrawCl	26	27½
SuperEl	7⅝	8
TIME DC	4⅜	5¼
Tampax	31½	32½
TecumP	58½	60½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	40½	42½
Tiprary	9⅛	9⅞
ToscoCp	6½	7
TrnsOcO	19	19¾
TricoPd	56	58
TrimOG	4⅝	5⅛
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGII	8¾	9¼
USSurg	19⅜	20¼
USTrck	14⅛	15⅛
UVaBsh	22⅜	23¼
UpPenP	17	17⅛
VolyGas	10	10½
VanDus	17⅜	18½
VanceSn	5⅜	6
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	13⅝	14½
WshEnr	14⅛	15⅛
WebbRs	10⅜	11½
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
WigtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGd	2¾	3½
WinMtg	3⅜	4⅜
WmorC	28½	29¾
WoodLot	28⅝	29¼
WWEng	5 11-16	5 15-16
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUta	20½	21

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices February 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6100 Abitibi	$17¾	17½	17¾	
500 Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5300 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
11894 Alta Gas A	$16⅛	16	16⅛	
75 Alta Nat	$46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
100 Algo Cent	$20	20	20	+ ½
14460 Am Bonza	$24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
1900 Andres W A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
180 Argus C pr	$15	15	15	— ¼
9510 Atco A	$20⅜	19⅝	20	— ⅜
6418 BP Can	$22	21¾	21¾	
87179 Bank N S	$24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
1900 Baton B	$14	13⅝	14	+ ½
200 Beth Cop A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
10 Block Bros	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
2670 Bramalea	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17350 Brameda	230	220	224	+ 4
2090 Brenda M	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
400 BCFP	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
1279 BC Phone	$17⅛	17	17⅛	
5250 Brunswk	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2100 Budd Auto	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1450 CAE A	$22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
1300 Cad Frv	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2382 Cal Pow A	$40½	39¾	40	
4800 Camflo	$14¾	13¾	14¾	+1⅛
2450 C Nor West	$10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
36425 C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	+ ½
3829 Can Perm	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
7851 Can Trust A	$27	27	27	— ¼
2750 C Tung	$23½	23	23	— ¼
6755 CCablesy A	$19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
1650 Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9½	9½	
12649 CI Bk Com	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	
990 Cdn Tire A	$26⅝	26⅝	26½	
26 C Utilities	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
9037 Candel Oil	$35⅝	33¾	35⅝	+ ⅞
100 Cassiar	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15450 Celanese	475	470	470	
13415 C Holiday I	$9¾	8⅝	9⅝	+ 1
28250 Con Distrb	$10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
6860 Cons Gas	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
2516 Con Fardy	325	310	325	+10
1200 Conwest	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
2000 Cralomt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
100 Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9780 Cyprus	$13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
7350 Czar Res	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10185 Daon Dev	$17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
80 Daon A	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1815 Denison	$79	78½	79	+ ½
5600 Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
300 D Bridge	$30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
20220 Dofasco A	$32¼	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅜
10 Du Pont	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
100 Dylex L A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1510 East Mal	162	161	162	— 6
750 Electham A	455	435	455	+15
745 Emco	$9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ½
14630 Falcon C	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
12470 Fibro Nfk A	$34½	34⅜	34⅜	
300 Fed Ind A	$6	6	6	
3100 Francana	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
500 Fruehauf	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
1650 G M Res	415	400	405	+ 5
200 G Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	
1900 G Distrb w	269	268	269	+ 1
9300 Gibraltar	$7¾	7⅜	7¾	
400 Goodyear	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
700 Graff G	$38	38	38	
5500 Granduc	123	121	121	— 2
104 Gt Oil Sds	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
320 GL Forest	$43	43	43	+ ⅞
25 Gt W Life	$102	102	102	+1½
716 Greyhnd	$19¾	19½	19½	
100 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	
600 H Group A	415	405	405	—20
13650 Hard Crp A	355	350	355	+ 5
3175 Harlequin	$14⅜	14¼	14¼	
2983 Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10	
935 Hayes D	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
41553 H Bay Co	$22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ½
3790 IAC	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6910 Indal	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
13 Inland Gas	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
20 Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24019 Int Pipe A	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
100 Inv Grp A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
533 Ivaco A	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5864 Jannock	$23½	23¼	23¼	
4560 Kaiser Re	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
6600 Kam Kotia	450	440	440	— 5
1400 Kelsey H	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
772 Kerr A A	$12½	12	12	— ⅛
4215 Labatt A	$21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
8600 Lacana	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
2100 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
800 LL Lac	280	275	275	—10
1110 Lob Co A	475	475	475	
400 Lob Co B	475	460	460	+ 5
575 Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1100 MICC	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1600 Mclan H A	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18005 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
700 Matami A	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
300 McGraw H	$9½	9½	9½	
4874 Molson A	$23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
2020 Molson B	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
9295 Moore	$34⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
5250 Murphy	$15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
3800 Nat Trust	$21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
36865 Noranda A	$41	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅜
19225 Norcen	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
7730 NTecm B w	$21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅜
100 Nowsco W	$21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
6000 Oakwood P	470	465	470	+10
8500 Ocelot B	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
940 Oshawa A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1800 Page Pet	$9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
38100 Pamour A	$6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
14271 PanCan P	$40⅛	40¼	40⅛	+ ¼
8680 Pembina	$8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
200 Petrofina	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
1305 Pine Point	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27100 Place G	249	238	248	+ 7
9485 Placer	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
400 Ram	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
700 Redpath A	$15	15	15	
3703 Rd Stenhs A	$10⅜	10⅛	10½	
1600 Reichhold	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
40890 Revnu Prp	165	154	155	+ 5
1280 Roman	$28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ 1
5000 Rothman	$22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
6050 Sceptre	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
42400 Scotts A	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ 1
9404 Shell Can	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
18289 Sherritt A	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
3443 Sigma	$38¼	38	38	— ¼
2349 Simpsons	240	235	235	— 5
38441 Simpsn S A	$8½	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
7890 Slater Stl	$14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
9795 Southm	$27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
925 St Brodcst	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½
14034 Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅞	29	
70 Steep R	425	415	415	—10
1000 Tara	$13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
1100 Teck Cor A	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11940 Teck Cor B	$11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1440 Tex Can	$47	46½	47	+ ⅜
200 Thom N A	$15¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21650 Tor Dm Bk	$22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
2250 Torstar B	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15250 Traders A	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
9375 Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14762 TrCan PL	$18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
14880 UGas A	$10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6550 Union Oil	$22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
650 U Keno	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
600 U Siscoe	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
370 Un Carbid	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
3850 Versti Cor	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
100 Vestgron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
300 Voyager P	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
2875 Weldwod	$21⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
11700 West Mine	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
3070 Weston	$22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ½
860 Woodwd A	$20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
17423 Yk Bear	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9960 Yukon C	380	365	380	+10

Total sales 5,158,893 shares

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices February 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
18464 Bnk Mont	$26¼	25¾	26	
76700 Basic Res	$ 8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
2400 Con Bath	$13	12⅞	12⅞	
1500 FCA Int	300	295	300	+10
1100 Imasco	$38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
250 Laur Fin	$10½	10½	10½	
200 Mnt Trst	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
500 Power Cp	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
2278 Royal Bk	$40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
315 Steinbrg A	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
1000 Trizec	$16½	16½	16½	+1
400 Zellers	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛

Total sales 1,258,205 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16 - 10 7/16	3½ - 3⅝	Par - ⅛	13⅜ - 13⅝	7¼ - 7½
2 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	Par - ⅛	13⅝ - 13⅞	7½ - 7¾
3 M.	10½ - 10⅝	3⅞ - 4	1/16 - 3/16	13¾ - 14	7⅞ - 8⅛
6 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	4⅛ - 4¼	5/16 - 7/16	13⅝ - 13⅞	8⅜ - 8⅝
1 Y.	10¾ - 10⅞	4⅜ - 4½	½ - ⅝	13½ - 13¾	8⅞ - 9⅛

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AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13¾	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.5	6	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.8	7	63	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	10	48	27¾	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	AZL			39	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		1	5	5	5	
10⅝	6½	AbrdMt	.40b	5.3	4	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
17¼	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.7	13	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5	2⅝	Action				5	3	3	3	
14⅝	6⅝	ActonCp	.24b	2.4	7	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15¾	6⅝	AdamR	.12	1.0	10	16	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.1	17	19	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	75	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	2	Aeronca			13	31	6½	6¼	6¼	
7½	5⅝	AfflCap	.10e	1.7	6	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8	5¼	AfflHsp	.24	4.2	7	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
9⅝	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.3	5	10	7½	7	7½	+ ½
8	3⅝	AiskAir	.20r	3.8	3	19	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlbaW	.10e	2.1	3	31	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.6	7	8	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
22	10	AllegCp wt				1	19	19	19	— ⅞
8½	2	AllegA wtO				3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN				9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8	5¼	AllonT	.36e	4.8	10	3	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				109	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅝	4⅝	AlmySt	.20e	3.2	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Alphain	.10e	1.3	10	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			31	26	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.1	6	31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
71½	25⅝	Amdhl	.40	.9	16	279	46⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	AmAgro			10	114	u14⅛	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
10½	5⅝	AmBilt	.25	3.2		19	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
40¼	14⅝	AmBrd wt				6	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1
11	6⅝	ABusPd	.36	4.3	6	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				27	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	2	8	8	8	
13⅝	4½	AlntPict				32	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.0	3	30	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.6	5	10	8½	8⅜	8½	
14⅝	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.6	14	84	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
24¼	7	AMotln	.30	2.4	7	20	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	AmPetl	2.20	8.3	11	18	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.0	8	8	10⅛	10	10	
12⅝	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.7		19	6	5⅞	6	
18⅝	12⅝	AmSeat	.40	2.9	11	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6¾	AmTec	.50b	4.9	5	18	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
17¼	6¾	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	160	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Anken	.44	4.8	6	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	Anthony	.40	5.8	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	8½	ApiDta	.16	1.3	10	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅝	ApldDev			20	169	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ½
20⅞	13½	AquitCa	.39	2.0	10	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	4	6	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	ArrowE	.20r	1.9	5	4	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14¾	6⅝	Arundel			4	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		43	16	15½	15⅛	— ⅜
9¼	6½	Astrex			8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			3	1	15-16		1	+1-16
3	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	96	184	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.0	6	10	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
31⅞	18⅝	Augat	.44	1.6	15	66	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
4⅝	2	AutoTrn				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				3	2	2	2	
8½	4⅝	AVEMC	.30	5.9	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	18½	Avondl	1.20	6.7	7	13	18⅞	d18	18	— ½
19¾	7⅜	Avdln			9	14	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
6⅝	5	BAT	.15e	2.5		6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2⅝	11-16	BRT			13	2	1⅞		1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	4.8		21	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	13	39	25¾	25½	25½	
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Banistr	.40	4.6	38	19	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	BarcaCa	.12	2.3	26	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11	3¾	BarnesE			14	26	7⅝	7½	7½	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	31	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	6⅝	BarryR	.20b	.9	13	282	21½	19⅝	21⅞	+1⅝
5⅝	1⅞	Bartons			26	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			29	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2½	BergEnt			3	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	BergenB	.10e	1.2	6	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15		7.4		9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
8½	1¾	BernzO				24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Berven				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Beverly			12	40	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	11	10½	10	10	— ¼
9	9	BigVSp	n.24	2.8	6	12	8½	d 8⅛	8½	— ½
28	16⅝	BinkMf	1b	4.9	7	14	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅜
25½	8⅝	Blount	.48	2.3	6	8	20½	20¼	20½	
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.7		6	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.6	21	95	18⅝	18	18	
9	2⅝	Bowmar			38	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24	10½	Bowne	.48b	2.6	7	5	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	BrodldN	.20	2.5	7	78	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7	7	1	3½	3½	3½	
22⅝	7	Braniff wt				25	11¾	11½	11½	
17	12⅝	Brascan	1a	6.5	3	54	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp			20	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.8	8	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	BradySe				4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.3	11	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	BrownCo wt				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
35½	19⅝	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	3	33½	33⅛	33½	— ¼
36½	19	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	10	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Burgess				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅝	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	8	13	13	13	
14⅝	3⅝	CDI			6	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
16⅞	6⅝	CHB	.571	3.8	15	33	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	CSE	1.20	6.8	8	16	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.6	5	28	u19⅝	17¼	19⅝	+1⅜
7½	2¾	CagleA			6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	138	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Calcomp			17	36	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¾	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10		12.		9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	23⅝	CalPtC	1.60a	4.9	5	3	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Camco	.20	1.0	11	11	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
6¾	3	CaChbA				38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO			20	54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CdMarc	.30	3.9	9	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	CdnMerr			13	200	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
65½	46	CdnSupO			9	29	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+1⅝
6⅝	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Caressa			10	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
32⅝	24¼	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	8	177	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
14¼	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	8.6	6	5	14⅛	14	14	
12	4¼	CarrolDv			11	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.7	7	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.7		5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
15½	6⅝	Cavitrn			35	83	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CelluCtt			5	6	2	2	2	— ¼
38⅝	33¼	CenM pf3.50		10.		z70	35	35	35	+ ⅜
49	40	CenPLpf	4	9.8		z100	42	41	41	—2
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	18½	CenS pf	1.25	6.4		z100	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
6	3⅝	CentryF			6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.2	5	42	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
4	2⅛	CertifCp			8	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Certron				2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	108	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo				116	2⅛	2	2	
16	13⅝	ChartM			5	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
7¼	6½	ChrtM pf1.75		12.		7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
29¼	20⅝	ChiRv	1.60a	5.6	13	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
26⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	4.1	20	33	24¾	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	6	9	9	9	
12⅝	6⅝	ChilmCp	.28	3.6	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive			20		3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
18⅝	12	CircleK	1	6.3	8	4	15⅝	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.3	7	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	25⅞	CitBkNJ	1.80	7.2	5	2	25	d25	25	— ¼
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.9	11	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat			8	16	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	Clausng	1.06	4.9	8	9	u21⅝	20¼	21⅝	+1⅝
28	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.5	5	20	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
6⅝	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.9	10	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Colemn	.80	5.0	7	138	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	9⅝	ColCml			24	319	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	6¾	Colwell	.60	5.9	6	18	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
30	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.0	12	1	28½	28½	28½	
23⅝	15	ComAll	.40	2.0	7	13	19¾	19¼	19¾	
16¼	13⅝	ComAl pf1.60		11.		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
14⅞	9¾	ComMtl	.60	3.9	5	59	u15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ¾
35¾	13⅝	Comdlnt			5	15	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
5½	1	ComdrCp			42	45	2⅝	2½	2½	
12¼	4¼	Compo	.20	1.6	13	136	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CompuD			9	21	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	11-16	Compinv				9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	Conchm	.80	5.8	5	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
7⅝	3¼	CncrdF			6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18½	8⅝	Condec	.301	3.2	208	91	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	3.2	6	11	5⅛	5	5	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG			25	19	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	ComMtl			7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14¾	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.2	3	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
29¾	12⅞	CookP	.60	2.1	17	24	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.9		20	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
23⅝	13	CoreLb	.28	1.5	13	14	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅝	Corenco	.805	5.3	6	12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
31⅞	12⅞	Cornlius	.88	3.1	13	104	26⅝	24⅞	25½	+1⅜
11⅝	3⅞	Coscolnc			12	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
⅞	⅛	Cousins wt				1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅝	9½	CrestOll	.24a	2.0	14	9	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
29¼	14⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.6	4	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
32½	23½	CrossAT	1	4.0	9	18	25	24¾	24¾	
30⅝	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	22	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
5⅝	3⅞	CrownC	.20	5.3	5	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12⅝	7	Crowntn	.28	3.3	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.7	13	34	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
29½	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	3.2		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29⅝	14⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.0	8	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		— D—D—D —								
4⅜	2⅝	DCL			4	65	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	DWG	.491	16	9	52	3	2⅞	3	
14¼	6¾	Damson			25	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Dataprd	.30	1.6	9	364	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¾	DayMn	.25e	2.1	19	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48	2.9	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e		7	29	4	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	DelhwdF	.60	8.0	4	5	7½	7½	7½	
23	13⅝	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	51	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	DevCoA			4	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
33	20⅝	DevonGp			4	z2100	29⅝	27	28	—1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Digicon			27	39	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Diodes				17	1½	1½	1½	
36	10⅝	Documat			11	67	23¼	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
91¼	48⅛	DomeP1			8	106	81¾	80	80	— ⅝
22½	12⅝	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	5	15	21	20¾	21	
19½	9	Downy	.40	2.7	4	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
19¼	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
14⅞	7	DrFair	.40	4.2	10	22	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
17¾	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	15	u18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Dynictn	.07e	1.8	11	27	4⅛	4	4	
21½	11⅝	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	17	20¼	20	20	
		— E—E—E —								
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.3	7	28	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
22¼	14½	EstnCo	1.08	5.7	12	12	19⅝	19	19	— ½
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
21½	10	EDO	.50	2.6	9	1	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	19	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
12⅝	7⅞	ElcorCp	.20	2.2	7	12	9	9	9	
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			4	45	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.0	10	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
34	22⅝	ElecAm	1.20	3.8	7	14	31¾	31¼	31½	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd			5	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.8	8	10	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Espey	.15e	1.9	16	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	EsqRd	.52e	3.2	6	22	16⅞	16	16½	+ ⅜
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	2.7	9	12	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
20½	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	4	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
16½	6⅝	Execln	.401	2.5	15	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.9		66	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Fabind	.50	4.0	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	4.6	9	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16½	7½	FamDlr	.32	2.4	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3½	2	FamRc			9	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
15	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	4.2	9	40	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+1¼
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	3	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅜
21	11⅝	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	9	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			36	189	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	17	26¼	26	26	
5⅝	2	Fidelco				3	4½	4½	4½	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.0	7	19	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	FlConn	.88	10.	6	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13	FISLSh	1	4.2	5	5	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
6¼	3¼	Fstmrk			5	11	4	4	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	FlschrP	11	7.8	11	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FitchGE	1.80	9.7	5	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	Flagg			7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			7	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅞	18⅞	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	7	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	FlaCap				10	4	4	4	
12	5¼	FlaRck	.21e	2.4	5	44	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	4½	FlowGen			12	43	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.6	7	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
35	18½	FlukeJ	.961	2.6	14	61	u36⅞	34⅝	36⅛	+2¼
10	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	7.5	4	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8½	6	FooteM			19	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	26½	Foote pf2.20		7.3		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
73	56½	FordCan	5a	8.8	118	z200	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7⅝	3	ForestLab			269	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	FrankinRl			14	368	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
11¾	5¾	Franks	.32	3.7	7	58	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	17⅝	Frantz	1a	4.7	6	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	FriendFr			55	11	10⅝		10⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.6	4	32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.3	6	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	6	93	12¼	11⅝	12	— ⅜
9⅝	2⅝	FrontA wt				37	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
		— G—G—G —								
6½	1½	GIT			9	13	5	5	5	
10⅝	3¾	GRI	.30	4.6	9	17	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅝	1¼	GTI				3	1⅝	1½	1½	
9¾	5⅝	Galaxy	.061	1.0	3	30	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	11.	4	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28½	8⅝	GatLjet	.40b	1.8	8	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				137	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GnHous			3	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Genge	.10e	1.9	7	51	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Genisco			11	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.0	8	35	u19⅞	19¼	19¾	
24⅝	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	6.0	5	8	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ½
14⅝	7¾	GntYell	.50e	5.0	8	205	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
7¼	4½	Glasrock			15	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.5	8	16	27	26½	26½	— ½
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	6	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
30	10⅝	Glnmr	.72	3.2	7	29	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
14	7¼	Globeln	.70	6.4	9	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
11⅛	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.6	5	19	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	7⅝	GoldnCyc				72	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	5⅝	GldNugt	.081	.5	22	52	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	7.1	5	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				44	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			3	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				20	1		¾	— ⅛
10	7	GouldT	.88	9.8	9	20	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13¼	6¼	GrahMf	.30	4.1		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	7¾	GrndCll	.50	4.2	6	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			11	48	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8½	4⅝	GtBasinP			30	481	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
26¼	18¾	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	63	25⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
3¾	1⅝	Greenmn				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	GuardC	.60b	5.1	8	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
23⅞	12⅝	Guilford	.40	3.2	3	25	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.6	8	18	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ¼
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	19	7	7	7	
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.9	4	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8½	3	Hampin			4	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	Hannfrd	.80	6.0	5	8	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
8	5¼	HanSqRt				6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
31⅞	21⅝	Harland	.80	2.9	10	17	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
13⅝	7¾	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	93	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	¾	Harvey			4	23	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.20	4.4	7	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10¼	8	Hasting	.60	5.8	6	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.22	3.3	4	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWer	.39e	5.0	7	14	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.3	9	19	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelmMtg				18	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.0	5	2	12	12	12	
12⅝	4¼	HiGinc	.36f	4.4	9	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
14⅝	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.5	8	43	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Histrnic	.20	3.6	9	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅝	3¾	Hofman	.20	4.6	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¼	5½	HollyCp			9	21	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
39½	33¼	HomeDA	1.30	3.6	8	2	36	36	36	
27⅝	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	12	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
16	6⅝	HornHar				15	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.1	27	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	9.8	13	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	HousRon	.40	7.3	4	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.8	8	816	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.67		8.6		31	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
13	6½	HowelC	.40	4.1	8	39	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
31½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.6	8	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	27	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
27	24½	Hubbl pf2.06		8.3		16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
52¼	33½	HudBO	2	4.1	9	57	49	47¾	48½	+ ⅜
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	32	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	2.9	6	51	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
47¼	23⅝	HuskyO	1	2.6	9	65	38½	37¾	37¾	— ½
8⅝	3	Hycel			58	58	5¼	5¼	5¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind	.14	3.0	6	7	4	4	4	
16⅝	8⅛	IMC	.20	1.7	4	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
1¼	7-16	ITI			14	2	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
22⅝	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.7	9	64	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
48	38	InPL pf	4	9.8		z180	41	40	41	+1½
3	15-16	IntlightSv				44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	6⅝	Instron	.30	1.7	9	19	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
2	⅞	InstrSys			25	240	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	8¼	InsSy pf.281		2.4		10	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¼
12⅝	3¾	IntegRes			10	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			18	722	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	
24¼	13⅛	IntGenl	1.20	5.3	5	67	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅜
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.6	4	59	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.9	4	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14¼	7⅝	IntplastP	.20	2.0	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1½	InvestFla			1	10	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
38¼	20⅝	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	105	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.37	3.5	8	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55a	6.6	8	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			11	8	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
34½	12⅛	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	80	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	
8⅝	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	10.		15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	3.1	6	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
11⅝	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	17.	4	6	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	5½	JohnPd	.36	5.6	11	15	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	JuniperP			39	66	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		— K—K—K —								
5	1¾	Kalstn	3c			14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	3½	KapokT			7		5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	KayCp	.30	2.1	8	1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17½	7⅞	KenaiCp			6	37	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	4.8	5	22	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.22t	5.3		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20b	4.3	4	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Kidde wt				2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	29	3⅛	3	3	
3⅝	1	KingOpt				26	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
21¼	18	KingRd	.32	1.7	7	11	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	13	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg			4	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Kleinerts			4	6	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr	.15	3.3	16	41	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅝	2½	LSB	.10r	2.7	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.7	17	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	8	LQuint			15	39	10½	10⅜	10½	
6½	1⅝	LakeRod				36	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10	2½	Landmk			4	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	Laneco	.20b	2.4	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	LeaRonal	.60	2.8	8	40	21¾	21¼	21¼	
8½	3	LeePh			16	5	5	4⅞	5	
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			5	56	5	4⅝	5	
9⅛	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	3.0	5	31	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
6½	3¾	LincAm			5	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
6¾	2½	LloydsE				20	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.8	12	34	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33¼	14½	Lohmn	1.20	5.1	8	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
26¾	5⅝	LoewT wt				192	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Loulcon			11	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			14	8	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14¾	9¼	LydalI	.60a	5.8	6	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	LynchCp				27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
		— M—M—M —								
8	4½	MWA				20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3⅞	½	Macrod			8	41	2⅛	2	2	
10¾	5	Mnuood				4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	ManrC	.40	5.8	5	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13-16	½	Marinda				52	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
14¼	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	18	13¼	13	13¼	
22½	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
5½	4	MrshF			1	13	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Marshin				1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	13	MarlPr	.40	3.0	4	16	13½	13½	13½	
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.6	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.1	12	9	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.3		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6⅝	3⅝	McCulO			25	244	4⅝	4½	4½	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22⅝	14⅝	Means	1.08	6.6	7	36	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅞
13⅝	7⅝	Medalsl	.50	5.1	5	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6½	1¾	MedalnGp			7	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅝	9½	Medfield			11	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	13½	MedlaG	.60	2.9	9	8	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Megalnt	.24	2.7	5	29	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo	.90	6.1	6	12	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	MercSL	.50	4.8	4	65	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	MetPro	.10	1.3	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.9	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	20¾	Metpln	.32	.9	20	13	34½	34½	34½	
4	1¼	Metrocar				17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	MchSug	.05e	.8		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	3	MichS pf.24		8.0		1	3	3	3	
13⅝	4⅝	MidldCo	.20	2.3	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24⅝	9⅝	MidlGls	.40	2.8	8	37	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Miller H			6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
102	89	MinP pf8.90		10.		z50	89	d87	87	—3
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			25	21	5	4⅞	5	
25⅝	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.7	7	279	18½	17¼	18⅛	+1
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	9	11	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
8½	5⅝	MtgGth	.64	8.1	18	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.2	5	16	6¼	6	6⅛	
22	12⅝	MtVMll	1a	4.7	4	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
5¼	1	Movielab			11	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
		— N—N—N —								
18	11⅝	Napco	.20	1.7	7	32	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
7½	4	Nardo	.20	4.0	9	5	5		5	
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	32	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ½
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.6	6	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16½	7	NIHltE			8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				24	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
7	2⅝	NlParag				29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅝	NlPatent				190	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7¼	4⅝	NISilvr	.20e	3.6	11	3	5½	5½	5½	
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.6	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
9¾	3⅝	NelsLB	.661	13.	5	2	5	5	5	— ¼
5¾	1½	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.0	8	4	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Nidrla	.05e	3.1	9	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.211	1.6	10	12	13	13	13	— ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.3	8	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
32	16¾	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	5	27	26¾	26⅞	
12⅝	6⅝	NewbE	.50	6.3	14	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	Newcor	1	4.1	6	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
4⅝	1½	Nexus			8	3	3½	3½	3½	
32⅞	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.4	6	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex				32	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
13	7½	Norln	.25b	2.6	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
13⅝	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	13.		19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4		80	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅝	NoARoy	.20	1.2	6	2	16½	16½	16½	
12¼	7⅝	NoCdO			8	61	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ¼
13¾	13	NoestBk	1.04	8.0	7	7	13	d12⅝	13	
18¾	7¾	NuclDta			14	21	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.071	.3	29	21	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.6		13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	x4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
15	11	OhSealy	.84	6.2	8	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	5.9	4	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.4	11	12	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
39¼	21	OOklep			31	z1500	u40¾	38⅞	40¾	+2
5¼	2⅝	Ormand				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.0	6	8	16	15½	16	+ ¾
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.0	16	64	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅞	OversSec			4		3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ½
5¼	1½	OxfordFt			25		4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9¾	3⅞	OzarkA	.15e	3.0	4	52	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	11-16	PF Ind				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.7		4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.7		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.7		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.3		10	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
14⅝	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.2		2	13	12½	13	
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	9.7		203	26¾	26⅝	26½	+ ¼
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.6		123	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		13	27½	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
13⅝	11	PGEpfH	1.12	9.4		33	12½	11½	11⅞	+ ½
28⅝	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.6		11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	20	PGEpfO	2	9.5		11	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
24½	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.4		213	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27	22½	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.9		3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
54⅝	44¾	PacLt pf4.75		9.5		z100	50	50	50	+2
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.3	8	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
33¼	29	PallCp	.52	1.7	14	102	30⅝	29¾	30	+ ½
2¾	1¼	PalomrF			63	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pantast	.30	7.5	8	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¾	ParkEl			17	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.2	6	21	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	5¾	Patagon			5	18	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	.2e	23.	3	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
45⅞	14¾	PeblB	1	2.5	13	15	40¼	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.4	7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	PenEM			7	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.6	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PECp	.60t	20.	4	31	3	2⅞	3	
17	14	PenRE	1.45	9.1	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			8	34	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	23	PepBoys	1b	3.4	6	4	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	16	PepCom	.48	2.6	8	89	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	8½	Perini	.40	3.1	13	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12¾	6⅝	PetroLe			6	84	9¾	9½	9½	
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.0	4	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5¼	2	Phoenix			8	3	2⅞		2⅞	— ½
12	6⅝	PicNPay	.24	2.6	7	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			42	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3	PioneerS				12	6	5⅝	6	
7¼	3	PlonTx	.20t			9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
27¾	20	PlIDM	1.40	5.6	4	9	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
34¾	23¼	Pittway	1.65	5.5	5	62	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.4	11	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				12	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11¾	4⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.5	4	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23½	17	PneuSc	1	5.1		z200	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—1
3⅝	⅝	Poloron				2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
16¾	8½	Polychr	.20	1.4	8	9	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
18½	17⅞	PostlCp	.50	2.8	8	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.8	7	11	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
28	22⅝	PrenHa	1.36	5.7	9	81	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
15⅝	6¾	Presley	.62r	7.4	2	69	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt			14	22	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.6	5	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25⅝	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		9.7		15	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	7⅝	PulteH			3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12¾	3⅝	PuntaG			8	50	7	7	7	
11⅝	9¼	Punta pf1.10		10.		3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.66a	8.1	8	16	7½	7½	7½	
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.3	6	1	8¾	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	22	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			6	46	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
2¾	1⅝	RET				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15	8½	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	1	10	10	10	
4½	1⅝	RSC	.10	3.6	13	9	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Rogan	.1ue	1.5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	11	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
17¼	10⅝	RanorO			42	43	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	RapAm wt				45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	13½	Rayind	.40	2.1	17	1	18⅝	18¾	18¾	
13⅝	10	RltncT	1.40	13.	6	1	11	11	11	
5⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.9	14	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	2⅛	ReevesT			42	397	u 4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	4	ReigTr	.25e	4.7	4	14	5⅜	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
12½	8⅝	RegalB	.60	6.7	7	5	9	9	9	
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.0	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.8	5	34	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
43	26⅛	RepNY	2	5.4	5	1	36¾	36⅛	36¾	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		71	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ResriCot	.24	1.3	8	14	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
69⅝	20½	Resrt A			11	1219	34⅝	33	34⅝	+1
108	27	Resrt B			16	z1050	47⅝	46½	46¾	
7⅛	1¾	PestAssc			13	18	3	3	3	
13⅝	5⅞	RexNore			25	16	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
8¼	3¾	RibletP	.12	1.9	3	54	6½	6¼	6¼	
10⅛	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.6	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅞	RileyCo			7	170	34¼	31⅝	34¼	+3¼
8¼	4½	Robin	.12	2.2	4	13	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.5	7	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	15	2	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
5	2	PancoT			3	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8	3½	Rossmr			2	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			17	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Puddck	.42e	5.2	5	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp			14	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅛	Russell	.48	3.7	5	17	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
32	23¼	RustCir	.40	1.3	15	28	32	32	32	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.2	6	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.6	6	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1½	SGSec				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	7.4	8	39	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
16⅛	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.6	7	41	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		2	2	2	2	
105	91¾	SDgo pf9.84		10.		z300	96¾	96½	96¾	+2½
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		10.		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29½	25	SDgo pf2.68		10.		5	26¾	25½	26¾	+ ½
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.1	18	4	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE wt				12	15-16	⅞	⅞	
14¾	5	Sandgte	.40	3.1	8	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
10⅝	6½	SaundrL	.30	3.3	7	7	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.5	14	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
21⅝	11⅝	Schnutt	.88a	6.3	4	45	15½	14	14	—1¾
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			8	15	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
37½	18¾	SciAtta	.23	.6	15	31	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	+ ⅜
23	16⅝	ScurryR			19	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅛	Sealctro			6	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Seaport			13	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4¾	2½	SecMig				44	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
⅛	1-128	SecMig wt				17	5-128	1-32	5-128	+1-128
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	1	7	7	7	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3	15-16	SeligAsc			13	3	1½	1½	1½	
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20	3.1	15	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
9⅝	4¾	Srvisco	.36	5.5	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SetonCo	.50	5.0	4	23	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.4	7	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.5	5	33	22⅛	22	22	
8¼	5⅞	Shawln	.50b	8.3	7	22	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	SheltrR			5	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41	23⅞	ShenanO				103	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	Shopwell			12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbl	1	4.3	8	7	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.4	14	5	21⅝	21¾	21¾	
17	7¼	Sifco	.56	3.4	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	Sigma	.40	3.0	7	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.5	6	8	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Silotnc	.30	2.6	4	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ½
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	6.3	4	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.1	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	1¾	Scitron			17	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25	9⅞	SonderB	.40	1.7	8	21	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
9¾	5	SorgPap			10	56	u10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
14	6⅝	Soundsn	.49	4.8	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.09		9.4		17	11½	11⅝	11½	— ½
27¾	24⅝	SCEd pf2.24		8.1		100	27½	27	27½	+1½
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.7		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.4		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
103½	89	SCEd pf8.70		9.1		12	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅜
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.3	6	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
15	6⅝	SwtGFln	.40a	3.2	7	21	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15⅛	10	SpectryR			6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.6	3	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro			6	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Spencer	.16	3.5	5	35	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	6⅛	StaltraL			9	14	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
1⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.7	8	3	8½	8⅛	8⅝	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			11	33	9¼	8⅞	9	
26	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	8	3	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.5	9	12	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	3¼	Stanwd			4	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	6	11½	11⅝	11½	
11½	7⅛	StorrtHo	.30	3.8	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅞	4	Steelmr	.24b	4.3		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.4	7	16	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2½	SterlExt	.10	3.3	8	1	3	3	3	
10	6⅛	StrulW	.20b	3.5	12	23	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
2¼	⅞	Summit			5	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.9	19	65	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sunshlr	.32	5.2	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.5	8	66	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.7	7	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	14	32	26⅞	25	26⅝	+1⅝
11¼	4¼	Susqueh			4	22	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	11-16	SuirMtg wt				6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	3½	Synloy			33	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
38⅞	20⅝	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	791	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
33½	19¼	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			13	49	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	6.3	8	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TFI			9	41	2	2	2	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	7	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Tollevin wt				6	4	4	4	
14⅝	7¼	Tennet	.28	3.4	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Tasty	1.295	8.3	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	TechSym			12	78	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
9⅛	3¼	TechOp			7	16	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	1.9	8	170	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.1	6	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
35	15	TelonR			68	35	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
27½	15⅛	Teifley	.40	2.3	11	15	17½	17½	17½	
21⅞	9⅝	Telsci	.60	3.4	14	28	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	Tennc				33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	⅝	Tenneco wt				114	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9	5	Tenney	.411	6.0	11	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅝	Teradyn			8	42	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.40	6.2	50	50	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
16	7⅛	TelroT			23	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	7⅞	TexlAir	.16	1.4	6	292	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
57¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		9.5		z200	48	48	48	—1½
1⅝	½	ThorCp				3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
4	2⅝	Thorofar			7	3	3	3	3	
4⅝	2⅞	ThreeD	.20	5.3	4	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	Thrftim	.80	4.5	4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
107½	92	TolEdpf	10	10.		z1860	98½	97	98½	+2½
14¼	5⅛	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17	8⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.3	17	150	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	TolPet wt				30	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			12	3	3	3	3	
7⅛	2¼	TransLux	.05e	.9	8	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5	TransOll	.05e	.6	8	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	3¼	Tredwy	.20	4.0	12	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.6	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.0	10	52	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
14½	2⅞	TuboM				63	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35¾	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.4	9	1	28	28	28	— ¼
6½	3½	TwinFr	.15	3.4	7	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅝	U&I			47	10	9	9	9	
3⅝	1⅝	UDS				10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.4	7	51	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	UNA	.10a	3.2	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			7	3	6½	6½	6½	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.6	9	3	14	14	14	
3⅝	1½	UnFoods			7	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	UNatCp				35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	1-128	UNatCp wt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
8½	5½	UNICp pf				9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6	5	URepInv	.32e	5.8	16	1	5½	5½	5½	
17⅝	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.8	7	91	11½	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
11	7¾	UnRIT	.81e	9.5	10	21	8⅝	8½	8½	
⅛	1-16	UnRIT wt				10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
12⅛	5⅝	UnivB			25	20	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
5¼	3⅝	UnivClo	.05	1.3	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	UnivRS	.32	2.5	8	24	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16¾	9	UnivRu	.72	7.2	4	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
16¼	10⅝	Valmac	.80	5.4	5	76	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.3	7	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		5	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	1⅝	Verit			5	7	2½	2⅝	2½	
37⅝	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.8	6	29	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	1¾	Vertiple			6	35	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
4	1½	Vesely			109	13	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅜
7⅝	1⅝	VintageE			4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.3	4	11	7⅛	7	7	
12¾	4¾	Vishay			11	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
7	2⅝	VisualG	.12	2.1	8	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Vol Mer	.12e	4.2	8	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.4	5	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.5	22	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	4.8	7	29	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			13	324	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.5	6	3	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
11⅞	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.7	8	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	38	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	21	117	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
17¾	7	Words Co	.20	1.6	4	15	12½	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	3⅛	WarnC pt	.05	.4		29	15	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
26¾	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	9	11	25⅝	25	25¼	
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.88	8.3	14	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.7	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12½	5¼	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.2	6	20	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	WstFln	.40	2.3	3	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Whippny	.20	4.8		3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCol	.27e	5.0	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Whitehall			6	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				86	1-32	1-64	1-64	—1-64
8½	2	Wichita			11	42	6	5⅞	5⅞	
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.2	6	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.2	16	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¾	Winkim	.40	4.2	8	5	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
3⅝	2	WolfHB			17	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Woodlng			7⅞	7	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
13¾	12¾	Wdsirm	.60	4.8	5	7	12¾	d12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅝	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13⅝	Wynnln	.48	2.1	7	26	23	22¾	22¾	
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	12	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅝	ZeroCo	.44	2.9	8	30	15	14¾	15	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

mev 8-87	93¾	94¼
tland 7½-82	96½	97½
stralia 8¼-83	95½	96½
stralia 8¼-91	95¾	96¾
stralia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
Tokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
rclays 8½-92	92	93
Hyd. 7¾-85	91⅞	92⅞
il Con 7⅝-87	90½	91½
FCE 8⅝-83	96¾	97¾
razil 9⅝-84	95½	96½
rt Gas 9-81	98	99
okenHill 8-85	91½	92½
c Berm. 8¼-84	95	96
la Natl R 8⅝-86	93¾	94¾
rbonas 8⅝-81	96½	97½
ylnvest 8⅝-84	94	95
ns Food 7½-91	88¾	89¾
naco 8-86	95¾	96¾
tter Hom 8-87	93½	94½
EC 8⅝-82	95¾	96¾
EC 7⅝-84	91¾	92¾
S 8⅝-81	97¾	98¾
S 8⅝-97	92	93
S 8½-83	94½	95½
B 8-84	93½	94½
I Aquit. 8¼-85	93	94
il 9⅝-89	95¼	96¼
icsson 8½-89	93¾	94¾
so 8-86 nov	98¾	99¾
rofima 8½-83	96	97
st 8-82	94	95
rst Chic 7-80	97	98
averken 8½-87	91¾	92¾
uld 9⅝-83	100	101
Westn 8¼-84	91½	93½
mersley 8½-84	95½	96½
ma Oil 9½-86	99½	100½
I 8⅝-87	92¾	93¾
E Cndo 9-82	99¼	100¼
Overseas 9-83	96¼	97¼
de W. 8½-85	94	96
clums 8-83	95	96
nitoba 8⅝-83	96½	97½
chelin 9¼-86	99	100
sd Intl 8⅝-86	95¾	96¾

Montreal 9¼-83	99¼	100¼
NCBoard 8-87	90¾	91¾
NatWest 9-86	98	99
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¾	96¾
NraKombk 8½-91	93¾	94¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	92	93
Norway 8½-81	97	98
Occidental 9¾-83	100	101
Offsh Min 8¼-85	93½	94½
Ontario 9-83	98	99
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¾	92¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	97	98
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	92¾	93¾
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	94	95
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Singer 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Stind 8⅝-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	93	94
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7⅝-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	93¼	94¼
UnOil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾

Carnation 4-88	72	74
Chevron 5-88	150	152
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	91	93
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
Cummins 6¼-86	88½	90½
DartInd 4¾-87	82½	84½
EastKodak 4½-86	85½	87½
Ford 6-86	91	93
Ford 5-88	81½	83½
GenElec 4¼-87	82½	84½
GenFoods 4⅝-87	94	96
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	88½	90½
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	127	128
Komatsu 7¼-90	154½	155½
Mitsui 7¼-90	109½	110½
MorganJP 4¾-87	93½	95½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 4½-87	97½	99½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76½	78½
RCA 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4⅜-83	148	150
Revlon 4⅞-87	127	129
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	90	92
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4⅜-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72	74
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Baker 5½-93	107	103
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	90	92
Beecham 6¾-92	101¾	102¾
Boots 6¾-93	89¾	91¾
Borden 6¾-91	96½	98½
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.72	89.91
Previous	95.73	89.90

Tokyo Exchange

February 2, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	357	Matsu E. Wks	580
Canon	505	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print	567	Mitsubi Corp.	431
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	283
Fuji Photo	722	Mitsukoshi	566
Hitachi	279	Nippon Elec.	295
Honda Motor	506	Sharp	493
C. Itoh	271	Sony Corp	1,660
Japan Air L.	2,930	Sumitomo Bank	332
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,210	Taisho Marine	246
Kao Soap	652	Takeda	529
Kirin Brewery	467	Teijin	148
Komatsu	378	Tokyo Marine	507
Kubota	282	Toray	190
Matsu El. Ind.	697	Toyota	860

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	92.80	93.00	100.80	85.60
Brussels	114.64	113.74	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	154.76	154.53	164.46	141.16
London 30	467.30	468.50	535.50	433.40
London 500	244.57	243.40	265.03	205.42
Milan	73.03	73.07	82.52	55.45
Paris	121.61	120.66	127.35	78.10
Sydney	577.21	575.01	577.21	441.19
Tokyo (n)	460.43	461.50	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,187.30	6,200.00	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich	336.80	337.80	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 2, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0355	4.017	107.90 *	47.05 *	0.2398	—	6.862 *	118.935 *	39.06 *
Brussels (c)	29.74	58.69	15.723	6.854	3.5025 *	14.5825	—	17.3395	5.69475
Frankfurt	1.8895	3.738	—	43.56 *	2.228 x	92.77 *	6.363 *	110.23 *	36.21 *
London(z)	1.97955	—	3.736	8.5625	1,678.0u	4.0265	58.75	3.391	10.3045
Milan	847.45	1,678.45	449.72	196.04	—	416.80	28.60	495.15	162.93
Paris	4.325	8.568	229.52 *	—	5.106 x	212.61 *	14.588 *	252.85 *	83.19 *
Zurich	1.71125	3.3876	90.7503 *	39.5049 *	0.20185	84.0933 *	5.76665 *	—	32.8198 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.213 ; Escudo: 47.675 ; Israeli £: 19.40 ; Peseta 70.145 ; Schilling 13.235 ; Sw Krona: 4.421 ; Yen: 201.675 ; Norw. Krone: 5.1655 ; Fin Mark: 4.004 ; Belgian Financial Franc 30.13 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7675 ; Singapore $: 2.1775 ; Canadian $: 83.355 U.S. cents

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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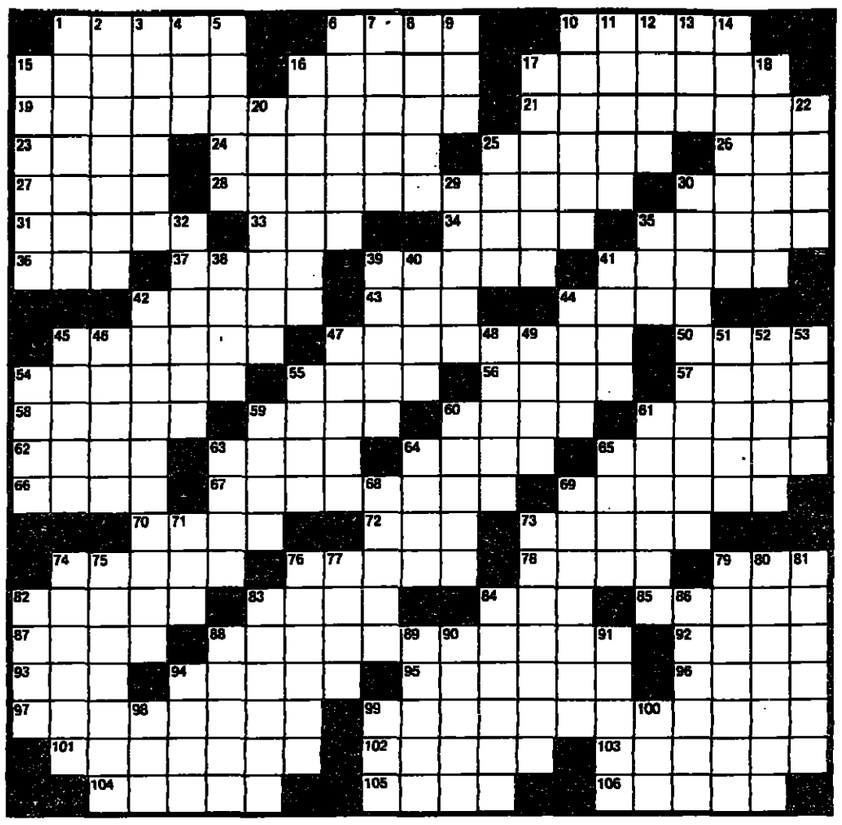
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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Mute Musicale By Bert H. Kruse



ACROSS

1 C.S.A. general
6 "The Destroyer," to Hindus
10 —— Alaska
15 More acidic
16 Flu symptoms
17 Region of simple pleasure
19 Capote work
21 Aquatic herbs
23 ". . . reck the ——": Burns
24 Presupposes
25 Mirador
26 Lupulus
27 Last word
28 Publications for employees
30 Virginia's Virginia
31 Cultivation of land
33 Grand Central: Abbr.
34 Auto pioneer
35 Nodded
36 *Bond rating*
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42 Othello's people
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44 Japanese art medium
45 Kin of olés
47 Dull fellows
50 Snack
54 Boxed
55 Miss Negri
56 Came down
57 Dome
58 Suggestions
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60 Force
61 Like certain

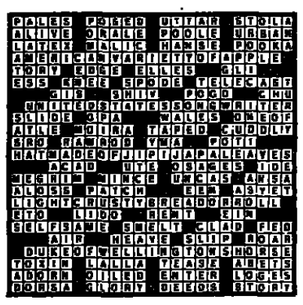
ACROSS

62 "The Gloomy Dean"
63 Indefinite number
64 Leonardo lady
65 Rely
66 Equal
67 Pentagon V.I.P.'s
69 Alter ego, e.g.
70 Danube tributary
72 "I Like ——"
73 Items in the fire
74 Bend over
76 Put by
78 Slangy denial
79 Cote sound
82 Seal
83 Marquette, for one
84 Dep.
85 Mild oaths
87 Sally —— (tea cake)
88 Hearing aids
92 Discordia, to Greeks
93 Headache relief: *Pharm.*
94 Spanish rooms
95 Bradley U. site
96 Trig term
97 Dangerous dwelling
99 Symbol of dependence
101 U.S.-U.S.S.R. breather
102 Italian statesman
103 Sings atop 42 Down
104 Use a divining rod
105 Hunter's quarry
106 *Della or* ex-Dodger

DOWN

1 Vagabond's *world*
2 —— Paix
3 Silvery
4 Land south of Den.
5 Ending for poly or tele
6 Dichotomy
7 "—— war": F.D.R.
8 Left-hand page
9 Viper
10 U.C.L.A. team
11 Sheridan character
12 Malden or Marx
13 Nigerian city
14 Stubborn one
15 Layers
16 Promises
17 Chafe
18 Renee of silents
20 Chimney sweeps
22 Tore
25 Coquet
29 Captured a dogie
30 Water carriers
32 Smiths' concerns
35 Slippery ——
36 Virtuous
39 Remote goal
40 Arizona city
41 Squall
42 Swiss-Italian peak
44 Hit, old style
45 Pickling solution
46 Kitchen appliance
47 Biblical mountain
48 Claude of cinema
49 *Cubitus*
51 Made of a grain
52 Endure
53 Ziegfeld's first wife
54 Amy's big brother
55 Vainglory
59 Place in space
60 Gave medicine to
61 Striated
63 Discontinue
64 Construct
65 Mail receiver
68 Charles or James
69 Book illustration, for short
71 *White or* Wilkins
73 Medic
74 Obtuse
75 Norman
Crusade leader
76 Monterrey blanket
77 *Liberal* ——
79 Leathernecks
80 Ecstatic
81 Tax
82 Elgar's "King ——"
83 Sense of taste
84 Foolish
86 Dwell
88 Merits
89 Train bed
90 Ancient -Ethiopian capital
91 Butterfly
94 Lobscouse
98 W.W. II arena
99 See 42 Down
100 Cervine creature

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	11	52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Overcast	MIAMI	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Fair	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	13	55	Overcast	MONTREAL	−13	9	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	73	Fair	MOSCOW	−3	27	Mist
BELGRADE	9	48	Overcast	MUNICH	7	45	Rain
BERLIN	3	36	Rain	NEW YORK	−4	25	Fair
BRUSSELS	2	36	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	Overcast	OSLO	−8	18	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Overcast	PARIS	5	41	Rain
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	39	Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Rain	SOFIA	1	34	Mist
DUBLIN	2	36	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	−1	30	Snow
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain	TOKYO	10	50	Fair
GENEVA	9	48	Showers	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Snow	VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Fair	WARSAW	2	36	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
LISBON	16	61	Overcast	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LONDON	4	39	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

QUINTANA & FRIENDS

By John Gregory Dunne. 262 pages. Henry Robbins-Dutton. $9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN HIS introduction to "Quintana & Friends," John Gregory Dunne explains how the 33 essays in his collection were assembled: They "were selected from almost seventy-five written over a period of fifteen years. . . phrases, sentences, even whole pieces have been polished to remove the tarnish. . . the garbage has been culled and burned. . ." In the same paragraph, he observes with becoming candor that "the introduction to a collection of pieces seldom acknowledges that much of what a writer does was written to pay a bill or meet a deadline," which implies not so gently that much of what this volume contains was written for those purposes. But I don't think he wants us to draw from this the conclusion that "Quintana & Friends" was assembled for the same purpose.

Never mind. It's for reviewers and readers to figure out what purposes a book serves, and in the case of Dunne's collection, to do so is as easy and pleasant as reading it. For one thing, "Quintana & Friends" tells us what it was like for some representative people doing representative things during the 1960s and 1970s — what it was like trying to tie and break Mel Ott's National League home-run record ("Buck"); what it was like for young people to fight or resist fighting the Vietnam war ("Induction," "Building 570," "Maye & Leroy," "Sanctuary" and "Apostasy") or what it is like to suffer the madness, not entirely without its amusement, of being in the screenwriting profession ("Gone Hollywood" and "Tinsel").

Stylistic Adaptations

For another equally obvious thing, the book tells you a little something about magazine journalism during the two decades. Most of the pieces were originally written for the Saturday Evening Post and Esquire, and it's amusing to guess as you read along which was which, and to watch how a writer, as clever and distinct as Dunne is, adapts himself on the one hand to the gee whiz sentimentality that the Post, even in its death throes, seemed to prefer, and on the other to the corrosive mockery that once pervaded Esquire.

Finally, "Quintana & Friends" — "Quintana" is the title of a piece about the author's adopted daughter — is lively journalism. Dunne has a wicked eye for the telling details, such as the sight of soldiers about to ship out for Vietnam forlornly removing the pinup centerfolds from Playboy magazines and placing them neatly in their duffels. He has an uncanny ear for the revealing phrase — "I would gather," says a producer in response to Dunne's proposal for a remake of "Tender Is the Night," "that what interests you about this property is the glamor and glitter of the Edwardian age." And if it is true, as Dunne assures us in his introduction, that he prefers "to go out on the outskirts of the story and look back on it," then one can only say that he has a knack for making the suburbs seem like that's where the action is.

But there is one thing about "Quintana & Friends" that isn't explained by Dunne and cannot be explained by me. One gets one's first inkling of it in the section where he tells us how in compensation for a childhood habit of stammering, he learned to observe people and get them down on paper, with the curious result "that someone, usually someone unsuspecting, [got] mugged. I recognize an occasional absence of charity in myself, and it was for this reason that I began to put myself in my work: if I exposed my own mosaic of petty treasons, perhaps the people I was writing about would have less reason to complain."

Satisfying Muggings

Well, plenty of people get mugged in "Quintana & Friends." Hollywood producers get mugged; Pauline Kael and John Simon get mugged; the Vietnam war gets mugged, and so long as one happens to share Dunne's dislikes, the muggings are highly satisfying. But when one happens to be the object of such mugging, then the exposure of his "own mosaic of petty treasons" does not give us "less reason to complain." Instead, it makes us want to know what's behind the "petty treasons."

Such a disclosure is not forthcoming, for example, in his derision of the East Coast. Dunne simply says, in so many words, that the West Coast is best because it's free of the East, but he never explains why he personally finds the East oppressive and the West liberating. So the West seems best for providing an excuse to mug the East, which in turn gets us wondering what motives really lie behind the other muggings. Is "absence of charity" an explanation in itself? Or is there secret fuel that powers his journalism?

One of these days, Dunne may write the answer to these questions. In the meantime, we shall have to be satisfied with entertainment.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Crosby Honored in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters) — A plaque is to be placed in London's Palladium Theater in honor of Bing Crosby, the theater announced. One of Crosby's last engagements before his death in October, 1977, was at the Palladium.

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February 2, 1979

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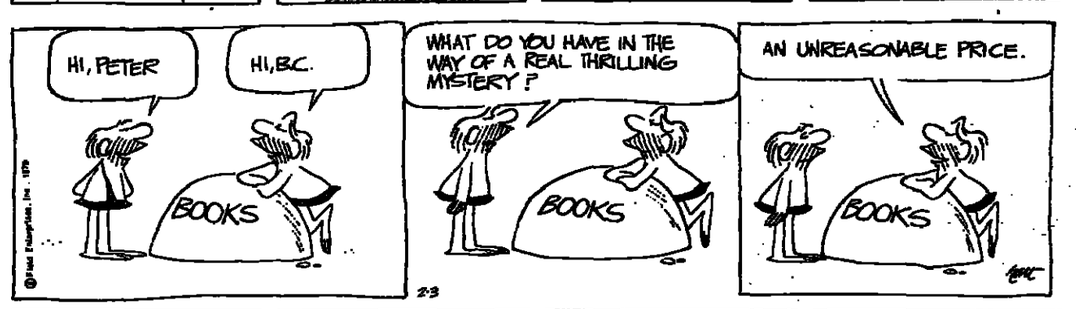
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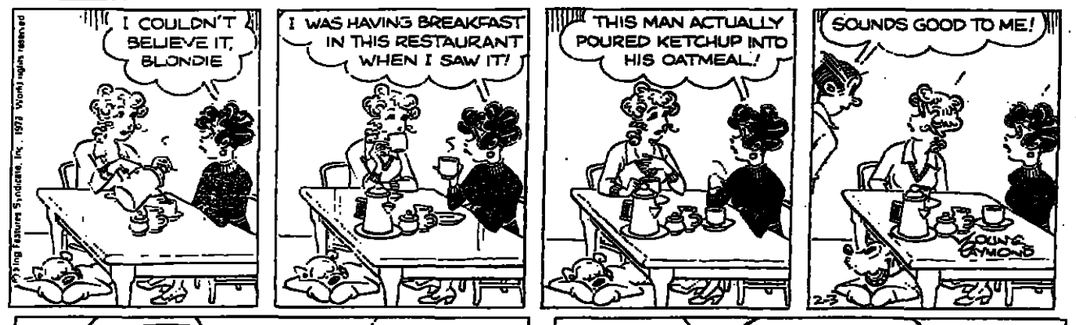
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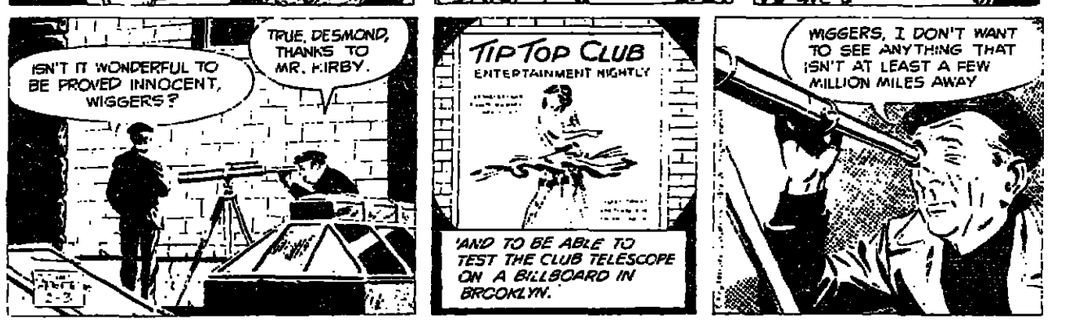
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TESSMY

DELABE



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Print answer here: ____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOD CURVE KILLER POPLIN
Answer. More than swindled—and in criminal *fashion!*—"C-ROOKED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

Wales, England Poised for the Crazy Bounce

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, Feb. 2 (IHT) - Rugby is wry. A retreating team in gain 60 yards on one kick and a cky bounce. And why, do you ppose, was the ball oval at the per Bowl, instead of round as a rble? Because pigs around Rug- a century and a half ago did not ve spherical bladders. Enter the azy bounce.

Waiting crouched behind the eamy scrum here tomorrow for e wry ball to bobble back rough a thicket of straining hams ill be an Ulster solicitor's appren- e who stands 5-feet-5 and weighs 150 pounds. Another of rugby's whimsies is to be a game for all sizes.

The scrumhalves at Twickenham, where England plays Scotland while the Welsh and the Irish meet here, will not be much bigger. Thus, when the French captain and his deputy were invited to the Elysee two years ago, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing took one look and broke out laughing. Side by side in their regulation blazers stood Jacques Fouroux, 5-feet-4, and Jean-Pierre Bastiat, 6-feet-6.

The Five Nations championship now trots out the second of its annual five Saturdays. Wales and England are clear favorites.

The idle French, who play Wales in two weeks in Paris, will be in front of southern television sets hoping that the Welsh halfbacks are second-rate. On the first Saturday two weeks ago, Welsh forwards smothered Scotland, 19-13, and President Patrick Hillery watched Ireland hold France to a 9-9 draw.

Attention, increasingly, is dropping from the 6-foot-plus heights to the nether world of halfbacks: the No. 9s, scrumhalves, and No. 10s, flyhalves. It is not entirely accidental that seven of this year's 10 halves are new, and that two of the others started last year. English scrumhalf Malcolm Young, who started the year before, looks like an oldtimer in this company.

But Irish lock Moss Keane and Welsh hooker Bobby Windsor will be making 27th consecutive appearances tomorrow. Scottish prop Ian McLauchlan plays for the 40th time since 1969. Fullback J.P.R. Williams, the Welsh captain, plays for the 50th time since 1969.

Wales fields new halfbacks — Terry Holmes and Gareth Davies — because stars Gareth Edwards and Phil Bennett retired. Ireland's little Colin Patterson, Scotland's Alan Lawson and John Rutherford, England's Neil Bennett and France's Alain Caussade get their call because a new game is wanted.

A French rugby dictum says of forwards and backs that some people move pianos, and some people play them. The movers have been trying to make the music in recent years. Critics and public are unhappy. Halfbacks have been kicking the ball as fast and as far away as possible, as if it were a ticking bomb.

Simply put, the halfbacks' role is instead to transmit the missile in the best possible attacking conditions to the running backs.

But for this to work, the halves need centers behind them with flair, acceleration and superb passing technique. These criteria define an extinct species. So the wholesale changing of halfbacks is half a revolution at most, and the public impatience for passing attack is starting to seem pathetic.

Tomorrow, the English forwards — with Tony Neary, Nigel Horton and Roger Uttley back together at last — expect to steamroll the lighter Scots. Derek Quinnell's Welsh pack will bang out the same percussive score here.

Wee Patterson or flyhalf Tony Ward will have to tackle the 230-pound Quinnell at full lumber on occasion, while the Welsh wings hop up and down and rub their hands to prevent frostbite. When Ward tried to stop a galloping French prop, he saw double black spots for half an hour.

A Long Time Ago

The last time Ireland won here, Lyndon Johnson was president of the United States and Alistair McKibbin, now one of Ireland's centers, had just turned nine. As all Cardiff knows, that was 1967.

Mind you, pigs still have ellipsoidal bladders. It seems to be an incurable affliction, like the hump at the top of the back that old props develop from shoving their hearts out.

Irishmen trained today on the coast out at Porthcawl, which is a mighty long way across St. George's Channel from Cork. They all know, as do the Scots outside London, that if gutsy backs pull an upset tomorrow, it will be thanks to heroics by underdog packs up front.

If the ball bounces that way, Ward or Rutherford and their fellow pianists will get the glory. It will be another of rugby's little jokes.

Free-Agent Record

142 Seek New Jobs in NFL

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP) — A record 142 National Football League players became free agents yesterday, including a number with familiar names, but the employers of 105 of them retained first-refusal rights by making "qualifying offers."

Among the free agents were Ed (Too Tall) Jones of Dallas, John Dutton of Baltimore, Ahmad Rashad of Minnesota and Willie Buchanon of Green Bay.

Twenty-eight players did not receive qualifying offers and thus became no-strings-attached free agents.

Among those were Ron McDole of the Redskins, Jackie Smith of Dallas, MacArthur Lane of Kansas City, David Lee of Baltimore, Jon Morris of Chicago, Rick Volk of Miami and Ernie (Fats) Holmes of Tampa Bay.

Nine other players whose clubs did not exercise options on their services for 1979 also will be available to other clubs.

Among them are Bill Seibolt of the Redskins, Larry Csonka of the New York Giants, Jim Turner of Denver, Jerrel Wilson of New England, Rockne Freitas of Tampa Bay and Jim Yarbrough of Detroit.

The 28 who did not receive qualifying offers and the nine whose options were not picked up may be signed by new clubs without compensation having to be paid to their former teams.

The 105 who received qualifying offers may shop around, offering their services to the 27 other clubs.

If a player reports receiving from another club a written offer that he prefers over the qualifying offer, his current employer must match the preferred offer to keep the player.

If a player signs with a new club, the old club must be compensated with draft choices, according to a formula contained in the league's collective-bargaining agreement.

For example, if a free agent signs with a new club for a salary between $50,000 and $65,000, his former club will receive a third-round draft choice.

If the salary is for between $65,000 and $75,000, the old club gets a second-round choice; between $75,000 and $125,000 and $200,000, one first round and one second-round choice.

A salary above $200,000 calls for two first-found choices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — Here are the 142 players listed as free agents by the National Football League:

ATLANTA FALCONS—Fulton Kuykendall, LB; Marv Montgomery, T; Ralph Ortega, LB; Robert Pennywell, LB; Haskel Stanback, RB; Jeff Yeates, DT.

BALTIMORE COLTS—Forrest Blue, C; John Dutton, DE; David Lee, P; David Rowe, DT; Stan White, LB.

BUFFALO BILLS—Mike Collier, RB; Tom Dempsey, K; Elbert Drungo, T; Tom Graham, LB; John Holland, W R; Mike Kadish, DT; Randy McClanahan, LB; Reggie McKenzie, G; Phil Olsen, C; Larry Watson, WR; Sherman White, DE.

CHICAGO BEARS—Gary Fencik, DB; Tom Hicks, LB; Noah Jackson, G; Jon Morris, C; Dan Neal, C; Jim Osborne, DT; Dan Peiffer, C; Mike Phipps, QB; Steve Rivera, WR; Don Rives, LB; Roger Stillhefil, DE.

CINCINNATI BENGALS—Dick Jauron, DB; Rufus Mayes, T.

CLEVELAND BROWNS—Calvin Hill, RB; Tom Sullivan, RB.

DALLAS COWBOYS—Jim Eidsen, T; Ed Jones, DE; Jackie Smith, TE.

DENVER BRONCOS—Tom Neville, T; Jim Turner, K; Charlie West, DB.

DETROIT LIONS—Karl Chandler, C; Don Dickel, LB; Howard East, G; Donnie Green, T; Larry Hand, DT; J.D. Hill, WR; Levi Johnson, DB; Willie McGee, WR; Dave Pureifory, DT; Bruce Rhodes, DB; Dave Simonson, T; John Sokolsky, C; Marsh White, RB; Jim Yarbrough, T.

GREEN BAY—Willie Buchanon, DB; Rich McGeorge, TE.

HOUSTON OILERS—Ronnie Coleman, RB; Ed Fisher, C; Kurt Knoll, DB; Mike Reinfeldt, DB; Greg Stemrick, DB.

KANSAS CITY—Tony Adams, QB; MacArthur Lane, RB.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Jerry Levin, RB; Tom Mack, G; Dan Ryczek, C; Jackie Wallace, DB.

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Curtis Johnson, DB; Wayne Moore, T; Larry Seiple, TE-P; Rick Volk, DB; Garo Yepremian, K.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Steve Craig, TE; Wally Hilenberg, LB; Mark Keller, RB; Paul Krause, DB; Bob Lee, QB; Bob Lingenfelter, T; Jim Marshall, DE; Mark Mullaney, DE; Nelson Munsey, DB; Ahmad Rashad, WR; Phil Wise, DB.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Ray Costict, LB; Pete Cusick, DT; Ernie Holmes, DT; Bob McKay, T; Jim Romaniszyn, LB; Jerrel Wilson, P.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Elois Grooms, DE; Rick Kenyeo, LB; Fred Sturt, G; Rich Szaro, K; John Watson, T; Robert Woods, T.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Larry Csonka, RB; Brian Kelley, LB.

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Willie Brown, DB; Larry Brunson, WR; Hubert Ginn, RB; John Vella, T.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Bob Howard, DB; Tim Luken, G; John Outlaw, DB; Charley Smith, WR; Terry Tautolo, LB; John Walton, QB.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Rav Gerela, K.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Tom Banks, C; Bob Bell, DE; Tom Brandney, C; J.V. Cain, TE; Al Chandler, TE; Charley Davis, DT; Roger Finnie, T; Willard Harrell, RB; Steve Jones, RB; Ken Stone, DB.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Mike Fuller, DB; Rick Middleton, LB.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ers—Joe Harris, LB; Wilbur Jackson, RB.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Dave Brown, DB; John Leypoldt, K; Doug Long, WR; Sam McCullum, WR; Charles McShane, LB; Herman Weaver, P.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS—Rockne Freitas, T; Paul Harris, LB; Jim Obradovich, TE; Kurt Schumacher, G.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Donny Buggs, WR; Ike Forte, RB; Bob Heinz, DT; Ken Houston, DB; Ron McDole, DE; Bill Seibolt, DE; Mike Thomas, RB.

Morgan: The Dual Professional

By John S. Radosta

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Feb. 2 (YT) — The title "Dr." rides in nt of Gil Morgan's name on the reboards of many events on the A Tour, but he would be perly happy to see it disappear.

The title represents his degree in tometry, a profession he has nevgot around to practicing. As long he keeps shooting low scores on pro golf tour he will never need dispense eyeglasses. And as long he keeps winning money — he s the second leading moneyner with $267,459 last year — a tabby cat named Claude (after bussy) will continue to be one of best fed cats on the PGA Tour.

Yesterday, for example, Morgan t 69 and held a share of second ce in the opening round of the h Bing Crosby National Pro- . Morgan carded his 69 on the ble Beach Golf Links, one of three courses being used for his rnament. He finished one stroke ind the co-leaders, Jay Haas, o also played Pebble, and tham Marsh and Mike McCulgh, both of whom played the ress Point Club. The third rse is Spyglass Hill. All three rses are rated par 72.

Morgan, a modest, softspoken who still is unaccustomed to rviews, said the bad wheather has plagued the four weeks of 1979 tour had delayed getting game into shape. Still, he was py to have started the tourna- t on Pebble under relatively d conditions. Cold rain, which been falling steadily since Tues- held off until late afternoon erday.

espite his relatively slow start season, Morgan has a sharp eye what he wants to accomplish season. To begin with, he s to win at least one of the ma- tournaments — the U.S. and sh Opens, the Masters and the essional Golfers' Association pionship.

Another thing Morgan wants to do is to win the Vardon Trophy, awarded annually to the touring professional with the season's lowest scoring average. Last year his average was 70.69, good for sixth place behind Tom Watson's 70.16. Watson was also the leding money-winner.

Morgan grew up in an Oklahoma family of modest circumstances, and he never saw a lot of money until he started winning on the pro tour. But even after such a successful year as 1978, Morgan and his wife, Jeanine, do not intend to change their style of living much.

"Money means a lot, of course," he said, "but it is not everything to us."

Morgan was graduated in 1968 from East Central State College in Oklahoma, and four years later he took his degree at the Southern College of Optometry in Tennessee.

He is one of the few players on the tour who has an economic fallback occupation if his game should sour. But he has never needed to set up shop to practice optometry. But he takes refresher courses in optometry and has qualified for licenses in Oklahoma and Florida.

After turning pro in 1972 he tried to earn a touring card from the qualifying school of the PGA Tour but failed. Instead of going into Optometry, as he could have, he elected to survive on the mini-tour circuit.

He won $3,800 in 1974 and $23,880 in 1974, but he made the top 60 money-winners with $42,772 in 1975.

He won $61,372 for 42d place on the money list in 1976, when he came close to winning the PGA championship, and in 1977 he won $104,817. Morgan hit the really big numbers last year, when he won the World Series of Golf, the Los Angeles open, placed second in two other tournaments and fourth in the PGA championship.



Gil Morgan

The Night Ray Conger Defeated Nurmi

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT) — Paavo Nurmi was a fairly bony young man with a receding hairline, high cheekbones, no expression, a slow heartbeat and fast feet. If he wasn't the greatest footracer that ever lived, he was the only one who grew up racing a mail train that ran through his home town of Turku, Finland.

Like the U.S. postal service, the train was distinguished for stamina rather than speed. On the track, Nurmi wore a pale blue jersey with short, floppy sleeves. It had the Finnish flag on the bosom. He carried a stopwatch and occasionally glanced at his cupped right hand as he ran. "He may have been clocking himself," Westbrook Pegler wrote, "or merely studying his nails like an orator pausing for applause."

In the Olympics of 1920, 1924 and 1928 in Antwerp, Paris and Amsterdam, Nurmi won nine golds and three silver medals. He probably would have collected more hardware in 1932 if he had been able to repress his creative talent when drafting expense accounts. The watchdogs of amateur purity cast him out into professional darkness just before the Los Angeles Olympics.

In the decade between 1921 and 1931, Nurmi broke world outdoor records 16 times at 1,500 meters, one mile, 2,000 meters, 3,000 meters, two miles, three miles, 5,000 meters, six miles, 10,000 meters, one hour, 20,000 meters. Some of the more rhapsodic tenants of the press box called him Peerless Paavo, the Phantom Finn. Without forsaking alliteration's artful aid, others made it the Flying Finn. Flying, not Flyin.' This was before the terminal "g" was expunged, as in Slammin' Sammy Snead, Slingin' Sammy Baugh and Joltin' Joe DiMaggio.

Indoor records were not recognized on the international level in Nurmi's day but he probably broke as many under cover as he did out of doors. However, the race that is being recalled these days was one of the few Nurmi lost. Among the elder statesmen of track and field it is still regarded as the most stunning upset of all time.

When the gun sends the field away in the Wanamaker Mile, feature of the Millrose Games, in Madison Square Garden Feb. 9, it will be 50 years to the hour since Ray Conger won this event from Nurmi. The Finn was making his second visit to these shores. On his first visit, in 1925, he had set two indoor records in the Millrose meet beating Joie Ray, Lloyd Hahn and Jimmy Connolly at three-quarters of a mile and walking off with the Wanamaker Mile-and-a Half, which was dropped to a mile the next year.

On that American tour, Nurmi ran 68 races and won 66. He lost once to his Olympic teammate, Willie Ritola, in Yankee Stadium and once at a half-mile to America's star at that distance, Alan Helffrich. Now, going into the Millrose meet of 1929, he had run four times on this visit and won four times.

With four laps behind him and seven ahead, Nurmi took charge of the seven-man field. Conger was back in the crowd. With four laps to go, Conger started his move. With two remaining, he was on Nurmi's heels. The Finn tried to shake him. Conger hung on. Halfway down the backstretch on the gun lap, the two were abreast. From then on, Conger drew away. He won by 8 yards. "Sedate old gentlemen were slapping each other on the back," Arthur Daley wrote in The New York Times. "Strangers were shaking hands." "Officials patted each other back and threw derby hats in the air," Jesse Abramson reported in The Herald Tribune. "The band struck up 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.'"

Ray Conger was a miler with excellent credentials but he was no Nurmi. As a senior at Iowa State in 1927 he had won the National Collegiate championship at a mile. In qualifying for the 1928 Olympics, he had set an American record for 1,500 meters but he was unplaced at Amsterdam. After the famous race with Nurmi he came back to win the Wanamaker Mile in 1930 and 1931, which gave him permanent possession of the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy.

"Inscribed on it," he said recently, "are the names of Joie Ray, Paavo Nurmi, Jimmy Connolly and Lloyd Hahn, who had legs on it. It's like a Hall of Fame listing."

Now 74, Conger is professor emeritus of physical education at Penn State. He takes movies of Penn State football games for Joe Paterno, the coach. He is the only professor emeritus in the cinema game.

When Nurmi died in 1973 at the age of 76, he had been a national landmark in Finland for half a century. At the opening of the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, he carried the torch into the stadium. He was 55 years old, with knobbly knees and a gleaming skull, but he went once around the track and then up to the topmost rim of the stadium with the torch held high.

"That man was thrown out as a professional," an English journalist protested to the head of the Finnish organizing committee. "How could you let him carry the Olympic torch?"

"Because Sibelius is too old," the official said.

ervin to Lead East Team
n NBA All-Star Contest

NTIAC, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP) — ge Gervin has come full circle. e Iceman, who began his proal career in obscurity with mi-pro Pontiac Firebirds, re- here Sunday as the National tball Association scoring pion and the leading vote- for the 29th annual All-Star

rvin, the rail-thin 6-foot-7 of the San Antonio Spurs, the East team against the in the midwinter classic. record crowd of about 30,000 pected at the Silverdome, far ssing the previous All-Star of 18,422 set in New York in A Detroit brewery brought a of 4,000 tickets last week, ng the game a virtual sellout sssuring the lifting of the local lackout.

rvin, who is nicknamed "Ice" se of his cool court demeanor, tart in the backcourt for the alongside Pete Maravich of Orleans. Center Moses e of Houston and forwards Erving of Philadelphia and Tomjanovich of Houston lete the starting five for Dick a of Washington, coach of the

e West, coached by Seattle's y Wilkens, will counter with a ng unit of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar at center, Marques Johnson of Milwaukee and George McGinnis of Denver at forward and David Thompson of Denver and Paul Westphal of Phoenix at guard.

Fans Selected Teams

The starters were chosen in fan balloting. More than 1.9 million votes were cast. Reserves were selected by a vote of conference coaches.

The East bench consists of Elvin Hayes an d Bobby Dandridge of Washington, Larry Kenon of San Antonio, Campy Russell of Cleveland, Calvin Murphy of Houston and Bob Lanier of Detroit. On the West bench will be Jack Sikma and Dennis Johnson of Seattle, Walter Davis of Phoenix, Maurice Lucas of Portland, Artis Gilmore of Chicago and Otis Birdsong of Kansas City.

Lanier was named today by the NBA commissioner, Lawrence O'Brien, to replace Doug Collins of Philadelphia, who has an inflammed left foot.

It will be the 11th All-Star Game for Hayes, who has made every one since entering the NBA in 1969. On the other hand, six players will be making their first appearance: Russell and Murphy for the East, Marques Johnson, Dennis Johnson, Sikma and Birdsong for the West.



Lauda (right) of Austria and James Hunt of Britain, both former world driving champions, before starting an unofficial practice run for Sunday's Brazilian Grand Prix in Sao Paulo.

Associated Press

Watson Fined For Grand Prix Accident Role

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 2 (UPI) — Grand Prix officials have fined John Watson of Ireland 10,000 Swiss francs (about $5,780) for contributing to the accident that marred the start of last month's Argentine Grand Prix.

The fine was paid by the Formula One Constructors' Associations because exchange control regulations prevented Watson from getting money into Argentina, according to the president of the International Sporting Commission, Jean-Marie Balestre.

The McLaren motor racing team protested the fine and Watson remarked in the protest statement: "Accidents in motor racing are inevitable. While it may well be that I made a mistake there are formal and correct procedures laid down to deal with such incidents. These were not followed and I think this is a very dangerous precedent."

The McLaren statement said that neither the team nor Watson were given time to lodge an appeal.

Meanwhile, Nelson Piquet, the Brazilian driver who was injured in the multi-car accident, announced that he will take a cast off his foot to drive in the Brazilian Grand Prix on Sunday.

Cauthen Ends Losing Streak

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP) — Steve Cauthen's losing streak ended yesterday as the 18-year-old jockey, in a substitute role, guided Father Duffy to victory at Santa Anita.

Cauthen, who piloted Affirmed to the Triple Crown championship of thoroughbred racing last year, had not reached the winner's circle in his previous 110 attempts.

Poor Health Cited

Brown Resigns as Nuggets' Head Coach

DENVER, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The Denver Nuggets yesterday announced the resignation of Larry Brown as head coach because of poor health.

"Larry has resigned because of very severe physical problems and it is in the best interests of his heath that he resign," said Carl Scheer, the Nuggets' general manager.

Scheer said that for the rest of the season Brown would perform "certain functions" in assisting him in the operation of the Nuggets franchise. He did not elaborate.

Scheer said that Donnie Walsh, an assistant coach, would act as interim coach for the remainder of the year.

The Nuggets were expected to be a title contender this year after acquiring George McGinnis and Charlie Scott, but they are in second place in the NBA Midwest Division.

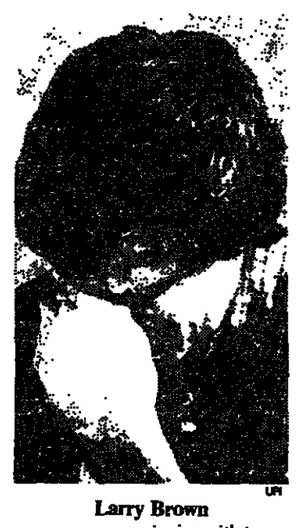
Scheer said that Brown elected not to take advantage of certain options in his contract, but did not explain what they were.

Brown, 38, was a coaching veteran of seven professional seasons, including two with the Carolina Cougars, from 1972 to 1974, when he began working with the Nuggets.

Entering the season, Brown had the best winning percentage among active pro coaches. He had a record of 327-173, for a winning percentage of 66 percent.

Brown was the winningest coach in the history of the Nuggets' franchise, taking the NBA Midwest title for the past two seasons. He won two ABA division titles with Carolina, and the 1974-75 Western Division with Denver.

He was named ABA coach of the year three times — in 1972-73 with Carolina and twice with the Nuggets. He coached in three ABA All-Star games — in 1973, 1975 and 1976 — and also coached in the 1977 NBA all-star contest. His all-star teams won in 1973, 1976 and 1977.



Larry Brown
...resigning with tears.

Nobody Dwells on 1977 Plane Crash

Evansville Rebounding After Worst Sports Disaster

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2 (UPI) — The University of Evansville basketball program is rebounding from the "world's biggest sports disaster" into respectability, according to Dick Walters, the 31-year-old coach.

"Everything is going well for us and if nothing else we have proven beyond the shadow of doubt that we can be competitive in [NCAA] Division I," Walters said.

The school's entire basketball team, including Coach Bobby Watson, was killed on Dec. 13, 1977, when a charter plane crashed into a muddy hillside shortly after taking off from Evansville for a road game. Twenty-nine persons died.

Walters is guiding the rebuilt Purple Aces after compiling a record of 202 victories and 56 losses at DuPage Junior College in the Chicago suburb of Glen Ellyn.

"I feel the future is extremely bright for this young team," he said. "It's difficult to win with freshmen. I feel what we are doing, though, is laying groundwork for a great program to come."

3 Freshmen Starters

Walters said that he spent the first half of the season molding his starters and has come up with a tip-off lineup of three freshmen and a pair of juniors.

The backcourt consists of Brad Leaf of Indianapolis and Eric Harris of Washington, N.C., both freshmen. Larry Olsthoorn, a junior center who transferred from the University of Iowa, is the leading scorer. Forwards Scott Anderson, a junior, and Theren Bullock, the third freshman, both of Illinois, complete the first team.

The molding has not been without incident. Two players — Eddie Lane and Randy Okrzesik — jumped the program because they were dissatisfied with their playing time. Will Uzzell, a walk-on forward, failed to stick out the preseason.

"It hasn't been particularly easy recovering from the world's biggest college sports disaster," Walters said. "But Evansville is one of the premier basketball cities of the country and that has aided in our comeback.

"I'm satisfied that we can finish at .500 or a little better in this our first complete season in the NCAA Division I."

Evansville opted for major school status when the NCAA reorganized its divisions two years ago.

After 19 games in its rebuilding year, the Aces were 8-11.

"We've got a tough schedule," Walters said. "We played Indiana State as close as anyone has this season. Also, with any luck at all, we could have been 13-6. Seven of our losses have been by five points or less and we've been in most of those games until the last minute or so."

Walters said that the Evansville basketball program was operating with a "normal" budget although it benefited from a $330,000 memorial fund established with contributions from around the world.

The use of the fund brought complaints from the families of the players and other victims of the crash, leading the university to make a public accounting of expenditures.

Walters noted that his staff was not responsible for spending of any of the money.

Some basketball scholarships were paid from the fund. So was the cost of a bus and athletic equipment. Money also was used to buy "extra long" beds for basketball players in the athletic dormitory.

Airplanes still are a part of the school's travel plans. In fact, Walters said that he was working to have the Aces participate in a trip to a foreign country after the season ends.

However, the first goal is to sign four players for scholarships. His search has centered around a "big post man, a quick forward, a big shooting guard and a point guard."

Some Evansville alumni sought to have Jerry Sloan, a fellow alumnus and former NBA standout with the Chicago Bulls, named as coach following the tragedy. Instead, the personable Walters won out.

"We have never dwelled on the tragedy," Walters said. "The players wear no black armbands to memorialize the dead players and there is no moment of silence before the home games as a tribute.

"I'm not saying there are no thoughts about the past, but we just don't let things linger. We are building our tradition at a school which has a lot of tradition."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	35	15	.700	—
Philadelphia	29	18	.617	4½
New Jersey	23	24	.489	10½
New York	23	30	.434	13½
Boston	18	31	.367	16½
Central Division				
San Antonio	31	21	.596	—
Houston	27	22	.551	2½
Atlanta	28	25	.528	3½
Cleveland	20	30	.400	10
Detroit	19	32	.373	11½
New Orleans	17	35	.327	14
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	30	20	.600	—
Denver	28	25	.528	3½
Milwaukee	22	31	.415	9½
Indiana	20	30	.400	10
Chicago	18	33	.353	12½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	33	16	.673	—
Los Angeles	32	20	.615	2½
Phoenix	31	20	.608	3
San Diego	26	27	.491	9
Portland	23	25	.479	9½
Golden State	25	28	.472	10

Thursday's Results
Detroit 120, Cleveland 116
Philadelphia 128, Chicago 105
Washington 122, San Antonio 122
Seattle 107, New Jersey 102

College Basketball

East
Cleveland St. 88, St. Francis 72
Pittsburgh 89, Duquesne 83
Temple 92, Hofstra 70
Trinity 44, Amherst 43
Ursinus 71, John Hopkins 57
South
Arkansas St. 70, McNeese St. 69
Clemson 110, Colgate 73
Grambling 82, Portland St. 75
Longwood 77, Greensboro 73
St. Paul's 111, J.C. Smith 100
Wm & Mary 44, Roanoke 43
Midwest
Illinois 67, Minnesota 57
Indiana 68, Michigan 62
Iowa 70, Wisconsin 64
Mich Tech 66, Sag Valley St 56
Michigan St. 84, Ohio St. 79
Notre Dame 66, Xavier 57
Purdue 68, Northwestern 58
Southwest
Arkansas 68, Texas 58
Indiana St. 91, New Mex. St. 89 (OT)
Texas Tech 78, Rice 56
Tulsa 82, Drake 73
West
No. Ariz. 76, Idaho St. 75
Portland 85, San Francisco 82
Seattle 84, Santa Clara 71
UCLA 65, Oregon 58
Utah St. 85, Cal-St. Fullerton 70

WHA Results

Thursday's Result
Birmingham 7, Quebec 5

NHL Results

Thursday's Results
N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 1
Atlanta 4, Vancouver 1
Boston 6, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Detroit 1

Paterno Honored

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 2 (UPI) — The Football Writers Association of America has selected Joe Paterno of Penn State as coach of the year. He outpolled Paul "Bear" Bryant of Alabama by 6 votes — 59 to 53 — of the 323 cast.

THE IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPS



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Art Buchwald

And a Little Child Shall Tell Them

WASHINGTON — It's a tough battle, and men and women of goodwill on both sides are fighting for the hearts and minds of our children. The controversy has to do with commercials on television and whether they should be supervised by the Federal Communications Commission or some other government agency.


Buchwald

Parents' organizations want to ban many of the ads, particularly on Saturday mornings, when the children-product people spend a great deal of their money. The ads are "misleading and harmful to little children," say the do-gooders.

"Not so," say the non-do-gooders. "Children have a lot more consumer intelligence than their parents give them credit for, and can discriminate between the good products being advertised and the bad."

Hearings are now being held. My favorite witness so far has been Seymour Banks, vice president of the Leo Burnett advertising agency. Banks' testimony advanced the theory that the commercials are an educational experience because "children, like everyone else, must learn the marketplace. You learn by making judgments. Even if a child is deceived by age 4, what harm is done? He will grow out of it. He is in the process of learning to make his own decisions."

* * *

I don't know Banks personally but he is a man after my own heart. In further testimony he agreed that children do put pressure on their parents to buy certain products they see advertised, but maintained that parents usually refuse the requests. "What harm is there in that?" he asked. "Even if, as many psychologists claim, a child perceives children in TV advertisements as friends, and not actors, telling them something, where's the harm? All a parent has to say is, 'Shut up or I'll belt you.' "

In my book, Banks beats the heck out of Dr. Spock for not only knowing how to raise a kid, but sell a product at the same time.

* * *

I was at Stonewall's house the other day when I saw the Banks theory of raising children in action.

Tommy Stonewall, age 6, was not eating his cereal. This, of course, produced the question, "Tommy, why aren't you eating your cereal?"

"Because I don't like it anymore and the car that came with it for $2.95 doesn't work either."

"Ah," said Mr. Stonewall, "but you chose chocolate-covered sugar-coated Saddle Up Bran Flakes yourself. You insisted we buy it for you because you had seen your best friend, Sandy, on television tell you to ask for it. Therefore you must eat it."

"I made a mistake in the marketplace," Tommy said. "Let us say it was a bad judgment call. But I learned from it."

"And what did you learn?" Mrs. Stonewall wanted to know.

Tommy held up two teeth in his hand. "That if you eat too much of it your teeth will fall out."

"I hope you have also learned something else," Mr. Stonewall said, "and that is, just because a person named Sandy comes on television on Saturday morning and asks you to buy a certain brand of cereal does not necessarily mean she's your friend."

* * *

Tommy said, "I take issue with that. Sandy could be a child actress and also my friend. One does not preclude the other. When she urged me to buy Saddle Up, I am certain she had no idea the cereal would loosen my teeth. I won't hear one bad word against her."

Mrs. Stonewall looked at her son and said, "Shut up or I'll belt you."

"And if she doesn't, I will," Mr. Stonewall said.

"I get it," Tommy said. "You're using the old Banks ploy to get me to eat my Saddle Up. Well, it won't work. Sandy wants me to switch to new, fortified Frozen Sweet Nuts. Even if I hate them, I think I have a right to make my own mistakes."

Mary Blume

The Callas Connection

PARIS (IHT) — Great artists are impenetrable and no one can claim really to have known Maria Callas. The person who could come closest to making that claim came so close precisely because she knew there were limits beyond which she could not go.

"No one can say flatly, 'I knew Maria,' " says Vasso Devetzi, the distinguished pianist who was Callas' closest friend for the last six years of her life. "I knew her by instinct. She never gave herself away, yet we understood each other and there was no ceremony between us."

They had in common that they were both Greek, both artists, both women alone living in Paris. They conversed in Greek, hated walking but enjoyed strolls down the Avenue Victor Hugo, and often went to the movies, one film after the other with dinner of an ice-cream cone in between. Vasso Devetzi never invited Callas to her own concerts but Callas always came, alone, and was a great one for giving advice.


Vasso Devetzi

"She would tell me what dress to wear and how to walk onstage. I came on stiff as a soldier, absolutely hopeless. She liked giving advice on work, on private life, but she did it with love, not with authority. And she would end by saying, 'Anyway, you'll do just as you like. As I will.' "

When Callas died in her Paris apartment on Sept. 16, 1977, Vasso Devetzi had the sad duty of making the announcement from the stage of the Herodes Atticus theater in Athens, where she was playing with the Utah Symphony. "She died on Friday. I saw her last on Wednesday, just before I left for Athens. She knew what those concert tours are like. Her last words to me were, 'Take care of yourself, darling, take care.' "

Intestate

Callas died intestate (a will made in favor of her husband, Giovanni Battista Meneghini, in 1954 was invalidated by their 1971 divorce). Her estate — the French part is valued at 2.5 million francs, according to her notary, Alain Gobin — went to her mother and sister, who live in Athens.

To avoid problems with Meneghini, the heirs agreed to a public auction of the furnishings in Callas' rented apartment at 36 Avenue Georges Mandel in Passy. The sale was held last year, with both sides sharing the profits.

Excluded from the sale were the contents of what was known as the Blue Room, Callas' private museum. The contents of the room will form the base of the new Callas wing that Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac will inaugurate in the historic Carnavalet museum next month.

The articles on view will range from historic mementos of the great 19th-century singer Malibran to Callas' annotated script of "Medea," her only film. There will be dresses from her last recitals but no opera costumes: Callas burned them when she left Milan for Paris in 1963.

At the request of Callas' mother and sister, Vasso Devetzi is in charge of planning the museum, which Simone Benmussa has designed. A large part will be audiovisual. "Maria will be speak for herself," Mme. Devetzi says.

A major item in Mme. Devetzi's possession is the tapes from the master course Callas gave without a fee at the Juilliard School in New York. "She took a potato and made her into a Mimi in 20 minutes," Mme. Devetzi says.

"She didn't teach how to sing; what she fought for was fidelity to the composer and the role. She would say you mustn't be afraid to be ugly and to sound ugly when the moment calls for it. Her professional demands were tremendous: 12 to 15 rehearsals for an opera, that simply isn't possible any more. She was the only singer I have ever known who knew the entire score — if an oboe or a flute missed a note, she would know."

Mme. Devetzi was close to Callas during the singer's most poignant years. "She wasn't beaten. She was a workhorse, even if she didn't know precisely what she intended to do.

"She hadn't lost her voice. I have the tapes.


Maria Callas on stage.

She worked every day of her life. When she died we were working together on Verdi's Requiem, which she regretted never having sung.

"Perhaps she would never have sung it in public. At a certain point she knew she couldn't sing Norma or Traviata but she continued to work although things had changed. What she could not accept was not to work: she had no particular plans, but she worked.

"In an artist things have to have time to gestate. She died at 53, too young. She had only realized at 51 that she wasn't Norma. She never had time to give birth to the creature that was developing inside her. Had she lived, we could have judged. We could have said she did this or that. Or that she did nothing."

On one occasion Callas hired the Theatre des Champs-Elysees to work in alone. A France-Dimanche photographer sneaked in and snapped her in a moment of repose. The caption read, "Callas has lost her high C." The singer sued the paper and won. Posthumously.

Callas was suspicious — "she used to say 'the only ones who won't betray me are my dogs,' " says Vasso Devetzi — and she had the peculiar timidity of the great star, aggravated by extreme nearsightedness. "She was aware of her glory. Her magnetic power — she knew she had it on stage, she didn't know she had it in life.

"I don't think she was happy except for three or four years. She would say, half-joking, 'I'm 50, I'm free, I have the money to have fun. And what do I do? I work.' "

Love of Gadgets

Callas had all the pirated and official recordings of her work and would listen to them with interest and detachment. She loved gadgets, was superb at fiddling with her tape recorder and took immense joy in owning a remote-control TV. She worshipped Rubinstein and Furtwaengler and if she disliked an orchestral concert would come home and play the Furtwaengler version before going to sleep, saying "Things must be put in their proper perspective."

Extremely discreet (she is very proud that she was never photographed in public with Callas), Vasso Devetzi is, like many discreet people, a sharp observer. "Maria was a strange mixture. Tragedy is her Greek side, the ice-cream cones her American, and her sophistication was French. She liked to laugh, she wasn't a complainer. She had the anguish any artist has, but the basic nature was healthy and sound."

The public part of her flat was very grand, a theater set. Her bedroom was simple and feminine. "Sometimes we would be sitting together, chatting, and the telephone would ring and suddenly in front of my eyes she would become La Callas.

"There was always Maria and La Callas. She knew it but she would say, 'Without the one, where would the other be?' "

PEOPLE: *Move Over, Lee Marvin 'Partner' Sues Frampton*

It was inevitable that the Lee **Marvin-Michelle Triola** case in California would produce similar lawsuits. In White Plains, N.Y., a woman has sued rock singer **Peter Frampton** for half of everything he owns, saying she's entitled to it because she spent five years as his "live-in partner, aide and inspiration." As **Penelope McCall** tells it, she gave up husband and job to move into Frampton's house in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., helped make the singer a star, and had an agreement with him that they would be "equal partners" on what he earned. But after she returned from the Bahamas last summer, she says, he threw her out. There's nothing personal, Miss McCall adds. "It's just a business thing. I came back and found I had no car and no finances." The singer's lawyer would not agree to a 50-50 arrangement. Frampton is said to have grossed $67 million in 1976 alone.

* * *

Throughout his trial and imprisonment, **John Mitchell** never uttered a harsh word against **Richard Nixon** — not even when it was disclosed that the former president had suggested to aides that his attorney general assume full responsibility for the Watergate cover-up. "The world doesn't know they're still good friends," said a mutual friend. How close became apparent this week. Without fanfare, Nixon and his former law partner met for lunch Wednesday outside Washington. They spent two or three hours together on a private estate near Middleburg, Va., where Nixon stayed during his visit to the capital for the state dinner in honor of Chinese Deputy Premier **Teng Hsiao-ping**. Mitchell reportedly was accompanied by **Mary Gore Dean**, a socially prominent Maryland woman. It was the first time the two men had sat down together since Mitchell's release from prison two weeks ago, but the mutual friend said there had been recent contact by telephone.

* * *

The Washington Police Department lost an undercover policeman named **Ormus Davenport 3d** last year when he retired in order to undergo surgery. But Davenport will embark on a new career with the department next week — as an undercover policewoman. The former Mr. Davenport is now **Bonnie Sue Davenport** — she'll be the first transsexual on the 4,200-member police force, which include women. Davenport, whose died before the sex-change tion, has three children. Polic sicians certified Davenport fi turn to duty, but cautioned th should perform only light until her complete recovery the surgery. "After all," explained. "I'm only two old as a woman."

* * *

When you're only No. 2, y try harder. Accordingly, **Korchnoi** will go to New Yor month to begin a cross-c tour that will have him com against as many as 30 oppon a time. On March 20 the defector, who lost to **Anatoly pov** in last year's world chess pionship, will face challenger ing to pay $35 apiece for the lege, at the Game Room in York. After that, it's off to six cities and then an important nament in Lone Pine, Calif. of this means that Korchn without complaint. While in York, he is expected to confe the Greater New York Conf on Soviet Jewry and seek help Rep. **Theodore Weiss**, D-N. getting his family out of the Union.

* * *

Architect **Buckminster Fulle** poses an oval-shaped dome than the New Orleans Super as the site for a world energy Knoxville, Tenn., in 1982. I inventor of the geodesic dom designer of the U.S. Pavili Expo '67 in Montreal, say dome could house all of E Expo '82's international ex The 83-year-old architect p dome with transparent framed by aluminum and stee cost for a dome covering 14 would be $6.75 million, Fulle while a dome stretching ov acres would cost just over $1 lion. The Superdome cove acres.

* * *

Stakes in the head-to "freeze-out" poker game a Vegas were huge — $200,0 the macho image of that m day maverick, **Amarillo Slim ton**. His challenger: **Betty** 25, of Houston. Each ente winner-take-all game $100,000. Six hours later, Slim ed it, taking the final $41,0 with an eight-high straight jacks and nines.

— SAMUEL JUS

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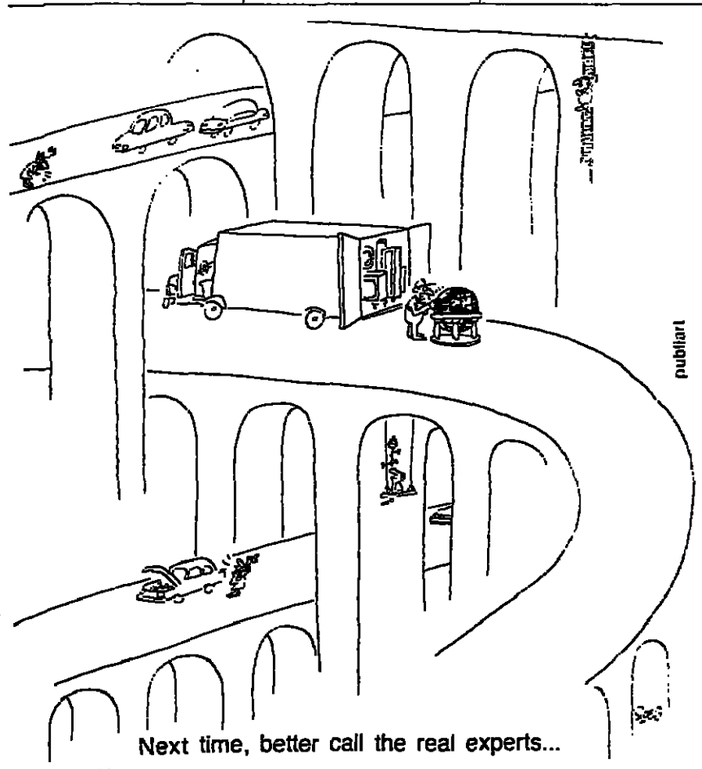
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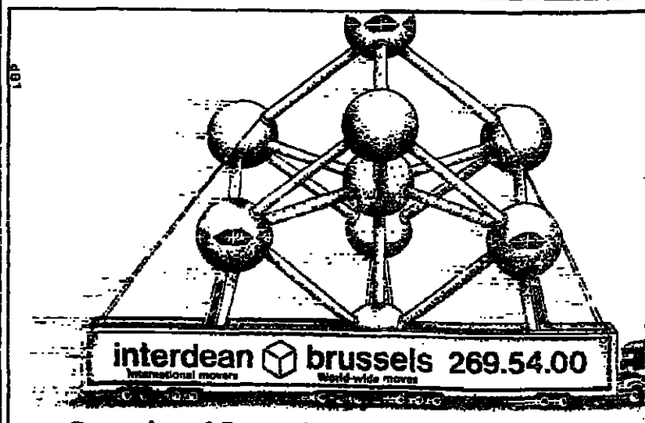
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